The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1838. NO. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

The following documents and Circular emanate from the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Hall.

(A.)

Letter from the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall, to John Swift, Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, 5th mo. 17th, 1838.

Esteemed Friend—Last evening, as the Female Anti-Slavery Society were holding a public meeting in the Pennsylvania Hall, situate on Delaware Sixth street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, whilst Angelina E. Grimke Weld, of South Carolina, was addressing the meeting, our house was assaulted by a ruthless mob, who broke our windows, alarmed the women, and disturbed the meeting very much, by yelling, stamping, and throwing brick bats and other missiles through the windows.

The audience consisted of more than three thousand persons, a majority of whom were respectable and intelligent women!

In our invitation to thee to attend the opening of our Hall, dated the 14th day of the 4th month last, we mentioned that we should hold public meetings on the 14th, 15th and 16th of this month. We now beg leave to inform thee that the Convention of American Women will meet in the Saloon of the Pennsylvania Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Free Produce Convention at 2 o'clock; the Convention of American Women at 4 o'clock, P. M., and the Methodist Anti-Slavery Society at 8 o'clock in the evening.

To-morrow the State Anti-Slavery Society will meet at 8 o'clock—the Free Produce Convention at 10 o'clock; the Convention of American Women will meet at 1 o'clock, P. M.; and the Free Produce Convention will meet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will meet at 8 o'clock in the evening; and we shall continue to use our building from time to time, as occasion may require; and we call upon thee, as Chief Magistrate of the city, to protect us and our property in the exercise of our constitutional right, peaceably to assemble and discuss any subject of general interest.

Respectfully, thine, &c.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall Association.

DANIEL NEALL, President.

P. S.—We herewith enclose a written placard, numbers of which were posted up in various parts of the city, and, so far as we have seen, all appeared to be in the same hand writing.

[COPY.]

"Whereas, a convention, for the avowed purpose of effecting the immediate emancipation of slaves throughout the United States, is at this time holding its session in Philadelphia; it behoves the citizens who entertain a proper respect for the right of propriety, and the preservation of the constitution of the Union to interfere, forcibly *if they must*, to prevent the violation of those pledges heretofore held sacred, and it is proposed that they assemble at the Pennsylvania Hall tomorrow morning, Wednesday, 15th May, and demand the immediate dispersion of said convention."

Our committee will also furnish thee with the name of one of the ringleaders of the mob.

(B)

Letter from the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall, to John G. Watmough, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, 5th mo. 17th, 1838.

Esteemed Friend—Our new and elegant building, which on the second day of this week was dedicated to "Liberty and the Rights of Man," known by the name of the Pennsylvania Hall, situate on the west side of Delaware Sixth street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, in the city of Philadelphia, was occupied last evening by the Female Anti-Slavery Society. The audience consisted of more than three thousand persons, of whom a large majority were respectable and intelligent women.

Whilst Angelina E. Grimke Weld was addressing them, our building was assailed by a mob, who broke our windows, alarmed the women, and disturbed the meeting, by yelling, stamping, and throwing brick-bats and other missiles through the windows.

In our invitation to thee to attend the opening of our Hall, dated the 14th day of the 4th month last, we mentioned that we should hold public meetings on the 14th, 15th and 16th of this month. We now inform thee that the Free Produce Convention will meet in that building this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Convention of American Women at 4 o'clock, P. M., and the Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society will meet at 8 o'clock in the evening. To-morrow the State Anti-Slavery Society will meet at 8 o'clock, A. M.; the Free Produce Convention at 10 o'clock; the Convention of American Women will meet at 1 o'clock, P. M., and the Free Produce Convention will meet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society will meet at 8 o'clock in the evening; and we shall continue to use our building from time to time as occasion may require; and we call upon thee, as High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, to protect us and our property in the exercise of our constitutional right of peaceably assembling and discussing any subject of general interest that we or those to whom we grant the use of our Hall may see proper.

Respectfully, thine, &c.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall Association.

Chairman.

ADDRESS,

From the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall to the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Fellow Citizens—*Your* rights as well as *ours* have been invaded by the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall. The constitutional right for our citizens peaceably to assemble in their own house, and there to discuss any subject they may see proper to discuss, has been put down by lawless force. We have been among the *first* of the friends of liberty who have been attacked, but we fear we will not be the *last*. Our Hall, which, on the second day of last week, was dedicated to liberty and the right of free discussion, was occupied in the evening of the 16th instant by a society of women, known to us by the name of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Whilst Angelina E. Grimke Weld was addressing this meeting, our windows were broken, and the audience, consisting of more than three thousand persons, of whom a large majority were respectable women, were much disturbed by the yelling of the mob which surrounded the building.

One of our managers went to the Mayor's office. The person in attendance there said he did not know where the Mayor was; but they had sent four officers to the Hall, which was all the disposable force they had at that time.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, a committee of the Managers waited on the Mayor with the annexed letter, marked A, and informed him that the mob *had commenced* assembling at that time. The Mayor replied, he would go there this evening and make a speech, and if *that* did not answer he could do *nothing more!* The city Solicitor said he (the Solicitor) gave orders to the police officers last evening not to arrest a single man that evening. We retired and wrote the annexed letter, marked B, which we delivered to the Sheriff.

To this communication the Sheriff replied, it was the Mayor's business—that if he (the Sheriff) had the one hundred and sixty men which the Mayor had, he would have suppressed the mob the first night, and thought it might yet be done; but that as for himself, his (the Sheriff's) force consisted in himself and three men, and what could four men do? He should go there in the evening, and so far as his personal, official and moral influence would go, we should have the full benefit of it, &c.

Impressed with the belief that our building was doomed to destruction, we retired and passed the following resolutions, a copy of which we sent to the Sheriff:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall, on the 17th of the 5th month, 1838, to take into consideration the attack of a mob upon their property on the last evening, and the threatened attack upon it at the present time, it was

Resolved, That we cannot undertake to defend the Hall by force—that as law-abiding and peaceful citizens, we throw ourselves upon the justice of our cause, the laws of our country, and the right guaranteed to us by the constitution, peaceably to assemble and to discuss any matter of general interest; and that we will not have any "immediate or active participation in any mob or riot" which may occur.

Signed by DANIEL NEALL, President.

At about sunset, the Mayor informed the president of our board that he would disperse the mob, if he could have possession of the building; but if not, he could not do it—he had not sufficient disposable force. The president told him the managers did not intend to take the responsibility of opposing the civil authority—we did not intend to do any thing that would injure our claim to indemnity, or relieve the county from responsibility. The Mayor received the keys, put them into his pocket, and went down to his office; and then the mob commenced the attack, first on the north windows. They then forced open the doors, and endeavored to cut or break every thing to pieces; but probably, finding the building too strong, or the process too slow, they set fire to the building and consumed it to the ground.

Fellow citizens, we submit this statement to your candid, unprejudiced perusal—and we call upon you, seeing your officers, if willing, are unable to preserve the peace, to protect your own rights, which are assailed in this attack upon us.

Respectfully, we remain,

Your injured friends and fellow citizens.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall Association.

DANIEL NEALL, President.

COLONEL WATMOUGH'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvanian:

Sir—In justice to myself, I desire to make known some important facts in reference to the conference held at my office, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. of Thursday, the 17th inst., with the respectable committee of Pennsylvania Hall, which they appear to have overlooked in making out the statement copied into the Pennsylvanian of this morning.

I saw them for the first time at about 2 P. M., as above stated, and received from them the letter to which I suppose they allude. Four hours, therefore, elapsed between their interview with the Mayor and myself. In our conversation together, I explained to them the nature of my powers, and the character of the means at my command. I did this to do away with an impression which existed upon their minds, that I always had at my immediate command a large available force of organized police-men. As to what occurred in reference to the Mayor, it was purely incidental, and arose simply from the desire on my part to understand the precise position of affairs. I regretted deeply they had not allowed me more time, and added, I must make the best of matters as they stood. The lateness of their visit, and the ignorance in which I had been kept up to so late an hour, had left me little else to pledge to them beyond my own personal exertions—those they should have, frankly and fearlessly, both officially and morally. In reply to a question as to the number of the city police, I did say, that with two hundred men I would guarantee the peace of the city and county, and added, to collect such a force required time and money. Time they had not allowed me, as it was now near 3 o'clock. The money of course must come out of my own pocket, as I had none other at my disposal.

The committee appeared much surprised at hearing this fact, and even consulted among themselves as to the propriety of furnishing whatsoever funds might be wanted. "Although," said the eldest member present, whom I believe to be Daniel Neall, "there be not quite a quorum-present here, yet I think it might be done under the circumstances." I stopped further consultation on this point, by replying, that I would much rather they would furnish me with a determined force to stand by me at all hazards. With one voice they exclaimed, that upon that point there would be no difficulty—they would pledge themselves to collect for me *five hundred young men;* one member warmly adding, that fifteen hundred could be got, who would be firm and true. I replied that I would be satisfied with a much smaller force, and urged them to go about providing the five hundred men for me. I added, let no more precious time be lost in talking—that little time enough was left, and again begged them to set about their good work. I requested them to select their own place, near their Hall, for the young men to meet me—told them I would be on the ground early, and expressed confidence that all would yet be well.

Upon this we all arose, with every expression of confidence and hope—so far from separating, "*impressed with a belief that the building was doomed to destruction*"—I think the committee do themselves injustice. I felt highly pleased at the confidence and firmness of their manner, and the zeal with which they set out to rally a sufficient force for me.

I bade them remember there must be no failure now, as my whole reliance would be upon them. It was about 3 o'clock when we separated.

Although on the ground, or riding round it, from near 4 o'clock, I received no message, nor got any intelligence from the committee until half past seven, when a young gentleman stepped up to me as I was standing in Sixth street, opposite the north-east end of the Hall, and put into my hands the letter containing the proceedings of a meeting of the Board, &c., with the Resolution, as published in the address of the committee in the Pennsylvanian of this morning.

It is dated the 17th of the 5th mo., 1838, but no hour is specified. I was left, therefore, to conclude that the committee had failed in their efforts to collect a force for me.

I had relied on their warm assurances. Judge, then, of my deep mortification at finding myself at such a crisis, and under such circumstances, left almost alone.

Upon this painful subject I need add nothing further at this time. I have made a detailed report of the whole affair to his excellency the Governor; on its publication the committee will perceive that I fulfilled my pledge to them to the utmost of my ability, and the public that I honestly endeavored to perform my duty.

I am, sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. WATMOUGH.

A CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.

Fellow Citizens—For the purpose of putting an end to inquiry as to the causes which led to the late much to be regretted violation of the public peace, and my conduct on the occasion, I have only to say that the Councils of the city have appointed a committee to investigate both, and that I shall cheerfully abide by the decision, be it what it may.

Your most obed't serv't,

May 25, 1838. JOHN SWIFT, Mayor.

To Col. John G. Watmough, Sheriff:

MAY 25th, 1838.

My Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, I send you a statement of a conversation which took place at your office on Thursday the 17th inst., in relation to the anticipated disturbance at the Pennsylvania Hall.

Between half past one and two o'clock on that day, a message was brought to me, stating that you wished to see me at the Sheriff's office. I went there at once, and found in your room Mr. Neall, Mr. Webb, Mr. Wright, Mr. Freeman, and perhaps one other person, but of this I am not perfectly certain. Mr. Wright and Mr. Webb I knew; with the other gentlemen I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance.

A letter was handed to me, signed, I think, by Mr. Neall, and you mentioned that the Trustees of the Hall apprehended some acts of violence during the evening, and had called upon you to aid in preventing or suppressing them, and requested me to state to the committee the means which the laws placed at your disposal to effect this object. I told them the Sheriff had under his control but four or five deputies—that he had no public funds at his command, to employ others—that his power was great when the feelings of the people were on his side—as he could call on any man in executing his duty, and protecting either their persons or property; but I was apprehensive he would not find the citizens generally disposed to aid him, in consequence of the excitement which appeared to exist against the Abolition Society.

Both of us suggested the propriety of closing the Hall during the evening, but this suggestion was not listened to; and when I remarked that in the day time the actors in any scene of violence could be recognised and arrested, while at night they were shielded by the darkness, one of the committee replied that the street was lighted with gas, and every individual could be distinctly seen; and all of them expressed a confident belief that not one in ten of the community were opposed to their proceedings.

I asked if they were not fearful that by insisting upon holding their meetings in the evening they might jeopard their claim upon the county for any damages they might suffer; but they appeared to have no doubt on that head.

Some further conversation then took place in relation to the means of affording the protection required, during which it was observed, that within the limits of the city the Mayor was the officer peculiarly called upon to preserve the public peace, but that the Sheriff would afford every assistance in his power; and you expressly stated that with two hundred men, upon whom you could rely, at your disposal, you would undertake to prevent any injury to the building; but that the law had neither given you the men nor the money to procure them. One of the gentlemen then turned to the others, and inquired if they had not the right to spend their own money to protect their Hall, and it seemed to be their opinion that they had; but no offer of any sum was made, as they all agreed they could procure five hundred men who would stand by the Sheriff in every extremity. You at once assured them if they provided these men you would protect them at the risk of your life. They seemed to think it would be expedient to have their friends sworn in as special constables at the Hall, but understanding that it was to be occupied both afternoon and evening, by different societies, I expressed a different opinion, advising that their force should be collected in the immediate neighborhood; that the ceremony of swearing them in should be dispensed with, and giving as a reason that the Sheriff could call on them as his posse comitatus, and that the more secret the presence of such a body of men was kept, the more effectual would be their action upon an emergency. You then urged upon them to lose no further time, and the gentlemen left the room, as I understood, to prepare their friends to be in readiness for that evening.

I heard no expression of a belief that the Hall was doomed to destruction; and from the determination they expressed, to hold their meetings according to their previous public notice, I thought them less apprehensive on the subject than I expected they would have been.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. J. WILLIAMS.

From the Pennsylvanian.

In reply to the respectable individual who now holds the office of Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, we would state, that when *he* informed us of the smallness of his force, and his entire inability to protect us, he did propose that instead of *his* collecting special constables to protect the building, we should do so for him; we told him that if he would go up to the Hall at that time, there was a large number of citizens assembled there, from whom we had no doubt he could obtain five hundred men, who would willingly assist him in keeping the peace—that we had just come from there, and that numbers had expressed their readiness to assist the proper officers whenever called upon. One of the managers gave it as his opinion, that the Sheriff could obtain fifteen hundred citizens to assist him, if he wanted them. The Sheriff still urged upon us the providing of persons to assist him, and having previously informed him we were not a quorum of the Board, and having no authority to bind it, we retired, and forthwith convened the Board, and submitted the Sheriff's proposition to them—whereupon they immediately passed the following resolution, unanimously, and sent it to him by our President, who, without any delay, took it to the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff was not there. He then took it to the Hall, but the Sheriff was not there. He then left it with a friend, to wait at the Hall, and deliver it to the Sheriff immediately upon his arrival, which was done.

The following is a copy of the resolution above alluded to:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall, on the 17th of the 5th month, 1838, to take into consideration the attack of a mob upon their property on the last evening, and the threatened attack upon it at the present time, it was

Resolved, That we cannot undertake to defend our Hall by force; that as law-abiding and peaceful citizens, we throw ourselves upon the justice of our cause, the laws of our country, and the right guaranteed to us by the constitution, peaceably to assemble and to discuss any matter of general interest; and that we will not have any "immediate or active participation in any mob or riot" which may occur. Signed by

DANIEL NEALL, President.

The Sheriff requested us to advise our friends not to stand on the pavement in front of the Hall, and thereby swell the mob, but to keep in the entry—this advice we undertook to give to such as we should meet.

This circumstance may have led the Sheriff into the error of supposing we had assented to his other proposition of furnishing men *to defend the Hall*, which we did not.

It may be remarked in conclusion, that our communication to him was in writing, and any conversation we might have with him, was considered by us as altogether informal.

DANIEL NEALL,
SAMUEL WEBB,
PETER WRIGHT,
Committee.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

Agreeable to previous notice, the Colonization Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity held their annual meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Liberty street, on Tuesday evening, May 10th. Gov. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the Annual Report of the Society for the past year, we would acknowledge, with gratitude to Him who crowns our lives with mercies, his peculiar and multiplied favours to us, and to the cause in which are engaged.

We have not been called to mourn the death of any prominent friend to the cause, nor to record any disaster to our settlements in Afriea. On the contrary, while the year has been one of great distress and embarrassment to the country, and to our community, in common with others, our cause has been greatly encouraged, and our resources increased, so that instead of the diminution which might have been anticipated in the amount of contributions, we are enabled to report a larger amount than at any previous anniversary—while there are also flattering indications of a continued and increasing support in future.

This may and indeed ought to be a source of rejoicing and encouragement, while it should not excite surprise—but rather be looked upon as the natural result of the increased information given to the community concerning a cause so purely philanthropic, benevolent and patriotic.

The Colonization enterprise will bear comparison, in these respects, with any other of our great institutions of benevolence, without injury, and like pure gold is brighter from every investigation.

In its operations, without disregarding the rights of any, it seeks the benefit of all. Peacefully, gently and righteously, it mitigates existing evils, and tends to avert still greater prospective ones.

It removes the negro from all those causes which here operate so effectually to impede his elevation, and places him an equal among equals, in a community which affords full scope to his virtuous aspirings, and where in his own person and in his descendants, he may reap the just rewards of excellence. It extends to many a southern slave the long coveted boon of freedom, by securing to him circumstances, when it will indeed become a rich blessing. It excites and fosters in the community generally, a feeling friendly to the negro, and this greatly promotes a sentiment which may eventually entice emancipation in some or all the southern states.

It plants upon the moral wastes of Africa the germ of all those excellent institutions, civil and religious, which distinguish us as a people favored above all the nations of the earth. It becomes the pioneer of successful missionary operations—and may be rationally expected to become a powerful instrument in Christianizing that land of Mahomedan and Pagan delusion.

It operates effectually to impede the slave trade and affords a practicable and speedy method for its entire destruction.

In short, whether we contemplate this scheme in the magnitude of its object, the wide spread philantrophy which it embraces—the varied interests which it affects favorably, or the simplicity of its operations—it demands our admiration and hearty support.

If we contemplate its success amidst all the obstacles it has encountered, and the unrelenting and in many cases bitter hostility manifested against it, we shall find increased evidence that it is of God, and has been powerfully protected by him.

It is a matter of extreme regret, that a cause so vitally important to the welfare of our country, should ever have encountered violent opposition, and that too from some who are among the most forward in other kindred objects of benevolence.

The General Agent employed by the society, reports, that in his operations, he has met with most unexpected encouragement and success. He has not confined his efforts to the city, but extended them through twelve counties.

In almost every case, while the whole community felt and regretted the existence of a slave population in our free country, he has found the large proportion of our citizens opposed to the immediate unconditional emancipation, as tending to exasperate the different sections of the nation, and alienate them from each other, as actually augmenting the evils under which the negro labours, both at the north and south; while they were far more generally disposed to countenance and aid our society, as a safe and beneficial method of extending aid to the unfortunate, and as conservative of our institutions, sealed in the blood and toil of our ancestors.

He is fully impressed with the belief, that in a vast majority of instances, where the cause is opposed, the opposition originates from distorted and exaggerated accounts of the suffering which the emigrants encounter in their new situation, and which have been extensively circulated by an opponent. The only cure for such, is a more thorough acquaintance with the true situation of the colony and colonists, and access to more accurate sources of information.

This he has in a measure attempted to afford, by public lectures and private conversation, detailing the facts with which his former connexion with the colony had furnished him, and especially by different colonization publications. The following is a summary of his labours and their results.

Lectures delivered during the year, one hundred and forty-six.

The organizing of four county societies, and forty smaller auxiliaries.

The circulation of about 500 copies of the Colonization Herald and General Register. The sale or distribution of 1200 volumes and pamphlets, favourable to the object.

Received from societies, individual subscriptions and for Colonization Herald, $3433 56¼; forwarded to the Treasury for the state society, $2,500 00; secured subscriptions yet unpaid which are now due in the course of the ensuing year, $6.000. Among the contributions he can report of $100 or more.

Nine of	50
Twelve of	20 or more.
Thirty-two of	10
Three hundred of	5 each.

Encouraged by these results we commend the cause for another year to your increased favour and support, and to God, the efficient source of every good work.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. Forward, Shaler, Findlay, Wylie, and Rev. Mr. Bryant.

Resolved, That the doctrines and doings of the advocates and agents of African Colonization commend themselves to every friend of the colored race; and should be embraced and sustained by every friend of his country.

Resolved, That the influence of Colonization principles and the operation of Colonization measures, afford a remedy for the evils of slavery, more certainly safe, and more encouragingly effectual, than any which has been proposed to the American people, and should, therefore, be applied with energy and perseverance.

Resolved, That in our contributions to the Colonization cause, we are promoting the spread of civilization and true religion, by the instrumentality of a portion of the human race, who, while they carry those blessings to others, are at the same time securing their own happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, That increased exertions should be made to convince the people of colour who dwell among us, of the wisdom and beneficence of the Colonization scheme, and of the advantage to them of becoming partakers of its certain and manifold advantages.

Resolved, That reason and experience concur in bearing testimony against any scheme of agitation on the subject of slavery in these United States, which does not recognize the conventional relations of the master and his slave, and which proposes any other mode of separation than one of mutual consent.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of amendments to the constitutution, and the selection of officers, beg leave to report:

That the 5th article of the Constitution should be amended as follows:

The officers of this society shall be a President, twenty Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of five managers to be elected annually by the society.

That in the 6th article, the word "Secretary" should be read "Secretaries."

That the 7th article should be amended as follows:

The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly, and at other times, upon notification by either of the Secretaries, to transact the business of the Society, any four of whom shall form a quorum,

That the 9th article shall be amended as follows:

The Recording Secretary of this society, shall perform the ordinary duties of that office. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, under the direction of the board of managers.

That the 11th article should be amended as follows:

That the annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of May, under the direction of the Board of managers.

The committee nominated the following gentlemen as officers of the Society, for the following year, who were elected.

President.—Hon. R. C. Grier.

Vice Presidents—Rev. F. Herron, D. D., H. D. Sellers, M. D., Charles Brewer, Rev. Wesley Kenney, John M. Snowden, Esq., Hon. T. B. Dallas, Jacob Forsyth, Rev. Joseph Kerr, R. B. Curling, Hon. Walter Forward, Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., Wm. Bell, James R. Speer, M. D., Rev. John Tassey, Neville B. Craig, Thomas Bakewell, Nathaniel Holmes, Rev. ——— Pressly, D. D., Hon. T. F. Baird, Waterman Palmer.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. B. Pinney.

Recording Secretary—Thomas Williams.

Treasurer—George R. White.

Board of Managers—Joseph Woodwell, John Shea, Robert E. Sellers, B. Patton, jr. Esq., Rebt. Dalzell, J. D. M'Cord, T. H. Patterson, R. N. Havens, Adam Hays, M. D., James Findley, Esq., John D. Baird, Harvy Childs, W. H. Lowrie, Esq., Maj. Wm. Wade, Jeremiah Butler, S. S. Neale, M. D., James Marshall, Gabriel Adams, Chas. Shaler, John Hall, J. M'Kain, Moses Atwood, Isaiah Dickey, C. P. James, Wm. Little, E. G. Edrington, M. D., ——— Gladden, M. D., Wm. J. Totten, Rev. A. M. Bryant, J. C. Davitt, John Wallace, Samuel Baird, D. M. Hogan, O. Metcalf, Esq., Geo. R. Riddle, A. M. Semple.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the New York City Colonization Society took place on Wednesday evening, in the Middle Dutch Church. The building was filled to overflowing.

Rev. Dr. Milnor presided.

The exercises commenced with an address to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Dr. Church, of New Hampshire. Abstract of the annual report was read by David M. Reese, M. D.

Interesting and animating addresses in support of the resolutions adopted, were delivered by President Fisk, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.—Professor Proudfit, of New York University—Hon. B. F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States—Rev. Dr. Cone, of New York—Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. James Buchanan, British Consul.

The services closed with the Benediction, by Rev. President Milledoler, of Rutger's College.

Abstract of the Report of the New York City Colonization Society.

The following impressive appeal is made by Dr. Savage, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his letter from Cape Palmas, dated April 4th, 1837: "Oh that the church of Christ at home could for one moment inhale the moral atmosphere of Africa. Oh, that she could stand upon this mount and look down into the valley of dry bones! Oh, could it be but once realized that here lie struggling in the grasp of moral death, one hundred millions of human beings; beings with souls immortal. There is no field within my knowledge more promising and ready for a glorious harvest, than Western Africa; and yet how neglected." Neither has this cry been uttered in vain. There are now among the tribes more than forty missiona-

ries of different denominations, preaching the gospel of peace, and her youth, to the amount of hundreds of thousands, are enjoying, under the tuition of our teachers, the advantages of a common and christian education; and through their instrumentality, no inconsiderable revolution has already been effected on the physical and moral character of its inhabitants. Through the whole length and breadth of Liberia, her "solitary places are made glad, and her deserts begin to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The Rev. John J. Matthias, who embarked at Philadelphia as our Governor during the last summer, gives the following account: "We arrived at Bassa Cove after a voyage of about forty days; we found Dr. McDowell, the colonial physician, well, and the colonists generally; agriculture is better attended to than formerly; the other day I saw a fine field of rice, of ten acres; the government house is in a delightful and picturesque situation, commanding a fine view of the ocean, and of two beautiful rivers as wide as some parts of the Delaware between Trenton and Philadelphia. I informed the inhabitants of Edina, my instructions relative to the traffic in ardent spirits, and that unless they abandoned it they would not be received into our government; they then resolved to submit to our laws, and I administered to them the oath of allegiance. One thing is certain—we have *no intemperance here*; I am more decidedly in favour of colonization than ever. The coloured man in this country is incomparably happier than in America, whether he is there a slave or a free man. The climate is better for him; the soil is better, and the road to wealth and science, and respectability, is open before him. Was it not for the process we have to pass through, I would consider this as one of the finest climates in the world. It is now Christmas, and when you in New York are suffering from the cold, the country with us is dressed in the richest garb. Our colony is marching *onward* in a most satisfactory manner, and I wish that our friends could visit us, and see the change which takes place in the coloured man when removed from the influence of prejudice and caste."

Seven vessels have been chartered the past year, and sent out with emigrants from the various local societies in the United States, for the reinforcement of their several settlements in Africa. In the month of December, an expedition of 84 colonists, a large proportion of them emancipated for the purpose of colonizing, embarked for our settlement at Bassa Cove, and about the same time an expedition was fitted out by the Maryland Society for their flourishing colony at Cape Palmas, the embarkation of which is thus described in their colonial journal: "Seldom have we witnessed a more beautiful day than the 28th of November, the day on which 85 emigrants set out for their future home in *Maryland* in Africa. Many were the joyous faces of the most fair and intelligent ladies of our city, with the clergy also, and some of our most influential citizens, who attended to witness the interesting scene." It also added in their report, "that a great change has evidently taken place among the free people of colour within the last year; that more than 120 had applied for a passage to their colony, 85 of whom were sent off."

In the autumn of 1836, a colony was founded by the state of Mississippi, called *Mississippi in Africa*, and Mr. Finley, the agent of that society, communicates the following interesting intelligence: "We are progressing prosperously in the colonization enterprise in Mississippi and Louisiana, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments of the country; that a single planter in that state had directed all his slaves, 170 in number, to be emancipated, leaving his immense fortune, valued at $400,000, to the colonization society; that another planter, after preparing all his slaves for freedom, by employing a religious teacher to instruct them, has emancipated them, and is now providing them with supplies for their outfit and happy residence in Africa."

The Louisiana Colonization Society have recently purchased a large territory on the African continent, bordering on the Mississippi settlement, for the purpose of founding a colony for the free population of their state.

Virginia also promises speedily to rise in her strength for the prosecution of this enterprise, and at their last annual report adopted the following resolution: "That they hold themselves in readiness to establish a new settlement in Africa, to be called *Virginia*, as early as the necessary means shall be placed at their disposal."

NEW YORK ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

ABOLITIONISM.—COLONIZATION.

The New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session at a late hour last evening. It consists of nearly 200 ministers and preachers, and they have been in session daily since the 16th inst. The Rev. Bishop Hedding presides, though he has had the assistance of his colleagues in the Episcopal office; a meeting of the Bishops of the entire church having been called at this Conference. All are present except the senior Bishop, the Rev. Robert R. Roberts, whose age and infirmities have precluded his attendance.

The Conference has been held in the large church in Greene street; and for several days the exciting subject of abolition has been under discussion, and crowds of spectators have been in attendance. Several of the members of the Conference, having attended the late *Methodist* anti-slavery convention, at Utica, were arrainged on the charge of "contumacy and insubordination," in view of the ground taken by the prosecution, that said convention, in its character and doings, was "*unauthorized*, schismatic and revolutionary." The charges wers still farther maintained on the grouned, that in attending said convention, as well as in other respects agitating the church, on the subject of abolitionism, the accused had violated their pledges, and condemned the authority of the General Conference, who have advised all the preachers "wholly to refrain from all abolition movements and associations." In some of the cases, other specifications were alleged besides attending conventions, such as writing for abolition papers and pamphlets; misrepresenting their brothers; false statements, verbal and written, and otherwise disturbing the peace and harmony of the church.

The trials have been conducted publicly, and each of the accused has had every opportunity of defence. The result has been that two of the number were suspended from the ministry, until they give satisfactory evidence to the conference that they will cease from disturbing the harmony of the church.

It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to state that both these gentlemen gave yesterday, full assurance that they would, in every particular, conform to the will of the conference, consequently they were restored to their ministerial office.

Charges were proved against two other members, but having promptly conformed to the requisition of the Conference, no penalty was inflicted.

Some others have been reproved by the presiding officer, and all have been required to abstain from interfering with the exciting subject of abolitionism.

Resolutions have passed the Conference, reprobating the paper published in this city called "Zion's Watchman," and prohibiting the members of the Conference from acting as its agents, &c. on account of its schismatical and revolutionary character.

The great body of ministers belonging to this conference are evidently determined to exclude abolitionism from their pulpits, and the decisions made, as well as the votes taken, show that the agitating measures by which the church has been disturbed, have been confined to a very few.

Resolutions were adopted, recommending the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the church; and another, prohibiting the members of this Conference from attending anti-slavery conventions, or aiding in forming anti-slavery societies or giving anti-slavery lectures. It is ardently to be hoped, therefore, that within the bounds of the New York Annual Conference, the churches will have rest.

Although the Conference has adjourned, the bishops will probably remain in this city until Monday, as they have much important bussiness to transact, particularly relating to the missionary cause.

The following are the stations of the preachers in the city of New York, for the ensuing year:

John street—The Rev. Buel Goodsell.
Duane street—The Rev. P. P. Sandford.
Vestry street—The Rev. B Creagh.
Green street—The Rev. S. D. Ferguson.
Bedford street—The Rev. A. S. Francis.
Eighteenth street—The Rev. S. L. Stillman.
Seventh street—The Rev. R. Gilbert.
Second street—The Rev. J. W. Lefevre.
Mulberry street—The Rev. F. Hodgson.
Allan street—The Rev. J. B. Stratton.
Willet street—The Rev. N. Kellogg.
Forsyth street—The Rev. J. Lindsey.

COLONIZATION IN VERMONT.

To the People of Vermont, generally, and the Clergy in particular.

Fellow Citizens,—The lapse of another year has shown more conclusively the importance and desirableness of prosecuting the work of colonizing on the Western coast of Africa. Education, morals, government, and all the enterprises of civilized society, are progressive. The diseases of the climate are found to yield to the remedies and the regimen which experience is daily pointing out. The climate is no longer an obstacle in the way of the enterprize.

In respect to these things there is ample testimony from physicians, missionaries, visitors, and colonists; men whose observation, good sense and integrity, claim our regard. If we consider the difficulties necessarily incident to the formation of colonies on a distant shore, and remote from civilized regions, we shall not wonder that no more has been accomplished; and if we compare these colonies with others, similar in their leading characteristics, we shall rather wonder that so much progress has been made. The history of no other colony furnishes results so encouraging in the same time.

To the Christian philanthropist this enterprize appeals with the strongest claims. Millions of heathen men—the uncivilized tribes around—may in this way, and perhaps in no other, be brought in contact with civilization and the gospel. When we consider the deplorable degradation of these tribes—made, through ignorance and superstition, the prey of their own vices and of inhuman traffickers, whether of their chiefs or slavers bearing the Christian name, surely a share of our sympathy for a world lying in wickedness should be directed to them. If men in India, Greenland and the Sandwich Islands are confessedly objects of our fellow feeling, why are not these tribes even more? And if it is wisdom to direct our charities in a channel where the smallest means will accomplish the greatest good, where is the field in the wide world so inviting as this?

Looking at the welfare of those who emigrate to these colonies from our shores, we are satisfied that the benefits are great. An opportunity is presented for every enterprising and industrious man to gain a livelihood for himself and family, to educate his children in useful learning and piety, to obtain the rewards of industrious labour, and to do all this with the delightful thought, I am a *free man*. Is there any such facility here? The answer is obvious: Slavery and the prejudices growing out of it still exist, and interpose for the most part a fatal barrier to the attainment of such ends. That these ends are obtained and enjoyed by those who have emigrated to Liberia, is a fact, whatever contradictory assertions have been made by the enemies of Colonization.

The existence of slavery in our country is an appaling evil. How can it be removed? is a question where the wisest and best men have met with insurmountable difficulties. The nature of our government and the provisions of its constitution are such as preclude the hopes that might be indulged under a government of a different form. Hence the efforts for the abolition of slavery which now stand in opposition to the Colonization Society, instead of approximating towards the object, only remove it to a greater distance. But the Colonization Society has accomplished in relation to the evil, a good; however small it may be in comparison with the evil, it is a good which may be seen. And it has opened a way in which good may be done, limited only by the means which benevolence and patriotism shall put in requisition. Those who go are raised from the evils of slavery and the prejudices connected with it. Their removal proportionably diminishes the evil of slavery at home. Every colonist adds to the strength and influence of the colony, which must eventually become an empire. And the influence of a Christian empire on the African tribes, cannot but be unmeasurably great and good. Nor are these various good influences in the earlier and later stages of the enterprize to be estimated, as to the rate of increase, by the same rule. The difference, we apprehend, will be as great between an arithmetical and geometrical ratio. The beginnings of things are usually small in their degrees of accumulation, and in their later stages they as usually rush to their accumulation. The united efforts of good men in this enterprize would illustrate anew this truth.

Fellow citizens of Vermont of every denomination, and the clergy in particular, you are respectfully urged by the great interests of our country and the claims of injured Africa, to use your influence to cause contributions to be made in your respective places of worship, on a Sabbath near the 4th of July, in aid of the American Colonization Society. Such contributions may be paid over to Daniel Baldwin, Esq., of Montpelier, treasurer of the Vermont Colonization Society, and will be by him remitted to the parent Society.

In behalf of the Vermont Colonization Society.

ELIJAH PAINE, *President.*

Williamstown, May 28, 1838.

P. S. Editors of newspapers in this state, friendly to the cause, are requested to give the above one insertion. E. PAINE.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We shall probably have occasion to use this *caption* but a few times more. The meteor has passed across our planet with a scorching heat which burned its own hair, and has at last exploded, and the fragments are fast losing their power of conflagration. It has been rather a wonderful affair, upon the whole. A few violent spirits, led on by Garrison, a man of talents and perseverance and vindictive hate, came forth as the opponents of slavery in a community the freest in the world, whose grandfathers had abolished slavery with the utmost detestation of the thing—a detestation which has descended in full force to their posterity. On the capital of this universal sentiment they have contrived to carry on a pretty large trade of agitation, by setting themselves up as above all the champions who would lead on the people to the gratification of their dislike of slavery. In the progress of their warfare, they have not distinguished themselves as the opponents of slavery; *that* was impossible. But they have distinguished themselves by their furious denunciations of every body who did not instantly fall down and worship the idol which they had set up; by their disregard of all christian and gentlemanly courtesy; by the fallacious modes of reasoning which they adopted; by the axioms which they laid down as fundamental truths, almost all of which had some admixture of palpable error; and perhaps, above all, by their perversion of the king's English, which they carried so far as to make a dialect for themselves, which a common English scholar could by no means understand. After a long dispute about the propriety of the immediate abolition of slavery, you would find that *immediate* meant only doing something *now* with the hearty purpose of putting an end to slavery at some day far ahead; and perhaps you would find at last, that the furious advocate of immediate emancipation was really for making a much longer process of it than yourself. "Slave-holder" does not with them mean a holder of slaves, but a holder of slaves with mere mercenary designs; whereas, a man may hold slaves never so many and never so long, if only he would adopt their notions about the right of the case, and then he is no slaveholder at all. The Catholic doctrine of *intention*, was every thing with them.

At first, the matter was much misunderstood by many persons, and the more, because some, and even most of these violent spirits, had made high professions of piety and had in fact been associated in many good things. Their sophistry confounded some. They made a syllogism thus: they said, Is not slavery a sin? Yes. Ought not all sin to be immediately repented of? Yes. Well then, they exclaimed, ought not the sin of slavery to be immediately repented of and abandoned? This they would say with a self-complacent sneer of triumph, as if such logic must shut up all mouths; and yet in their public documents and private conversation they declared themselves unconvinced by it, and that slavery ought not to be immediately abolished. It was not every one who could see where the fallacy of this logic lay; and only those who had become familiar with the use of the cut and thrust sword, could slash it open and show its falsity so plainly as to shut up the declaimer's mouth. With furiousness and unfairness and vindictiveness, and some other evil things, these men continued to irritate the lower classes, and to get up mobs in several instances, while they compelled the more thinking and substantial part of the community to take their stand in opposition both to the abolitionists, who violated all moral and conventional laws, and to the mob, who violated the civil and statute codes. Some, from their detestation of the mobs, were carried over to join the abolitionists entirely. Generally, when there was personal danger to be feared from the mob, the abolitionists took their lives in their hands, and cleared out; leaving the storm they had raised to be calmed by the sensible part of their opponents, and then they usually charged the getting up of the mob, upon the men who had put it down. We remember no one except Lovejoy, who has put himself in the breach. The result with him has done nothing to inspire others. In Philadelphia, the morning after their hall was burned, they held a solemn meeting in front of the ashes, and adjourned *sine die*.

It was evident from the beginning, that this sect must be short-lived. They lived on violent passions, and their only hope was in agitation and fury. But violent passion is always of short duration. Another mortal deficiency in their plan, was the want of any tangible end to be accomplished. This is always necessary in order that men should be long kept together. The abolition agitators could not, in the nature of the case, have any such end, the accomplishment of which they could see going on. They have expended some half a million of dollars, it may be, in all, in printing pamphlets and newspapers, and sending agents all over the free states to convert a people to abolitionism who in every good sense were already better abolitionists than themselves. The labor was only beating the air. Besides all this, it was evident that the accumulation of numbers to their standard would be death to their cause; for although many might be impregnated with the distinctive mania of the new sect, the great mass of adherents would be of a character too calm and sensible to support the furious fight on which the leaders were bent. So it has turned out. A great many members of the abolition societies have turned conservatives, and are actually the most efficient opponents of the madness of their leaders. The community generally, though greatly excited at first, have ceased to care much for the noise. Even the southern slave-holders, though driven by their resentment to many most foolish and wicked speeches and deeds, have now become more cool and self-possessed. The zeal of the abolitionists themselves has also cooled somewhat, if we may judge from their diminishing efforts. They have tried to rekindle the zeal of their party by the fires of Pennsylvania Hall, but, we apprehend, with no great success.

The catastrophe of the affair seems now to have arrived. The leaders, in their effort to turn the heads of the public, have pretty thoroughly addled their own. They have, as is the end of fanatics commonly, espoused the most monstrous errors. Garrison denounces the Sabbath, the clergy, all government, even that of the family, and teaches the little ones to disobey their parents, for this is right. In this he is joined by several others. Miss Grimke has, with some other women and men, turned off from declaiming against the oppression of the blacks, to denouncing the oppression of the women. Some of them have become perfectionists, and now count themselves too good to associate even with white folks, and Mr. Stewart, of Utica, has created a grand split, by declaring that the society was wrong in the declaration it had placed in its constitution, that with the states alone rests the power to legislate on the subject of slavery. Mr. Stewart was able to convince a majority of members at the last sitting, that in this fundamental avowal they were utterly wrong. He said such a doctrine was quite in the way of their success; for when people were urged to join the abolitionists, a great many pointed to that clause in the constitution, and very coldly said, if that be true, what's the use of anti-slavery societies in the free states? This very sensible logic was too much for Mr. Stewart, and so, with a true abolition heart, he is for putting all impediments out of the way. On the whole, these loving men and women, blacks and whites, abhorring all prejudice about sex or color, have got their claws pretty well into each others hair, and whatever may be left of the persons, there will be hardly a grease spot, in three years, to mark where abolition once sat. We said, whatever may be left of the persons. Here is to us a melancholy thought. Many of the leaders will be left intellectual wrecks, (we hope not moral wrecks) to warn all who navigate these mortal seas, to beware how they abandon the teachings and temper of the great book of charts.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held in New York on Wednesday, May 2, and the session continued till the next Tuesday, when the public anniversary was held. From the report it appears that the receipts of the year have been $44,000. (At the last annual meeting, pledges were given to the amount of $47,000; and the amount which the Society resolved to raise in a year at the meeting in 1836, was $50,000.) The number of copies of its publication issued during the last year is 646,502. (For the year ending May, 1837, the number was 718,267; the year ending May, 1836, 1,095,800.) Travelling agents employed during the year, 38; the aggregate of whose services is equal to 27 years. (Agents employed the preceding year, 65; aggregate service equal to 32 years.) New Societies formed, 340. (The preceding year, 483.) Last year there was collected (besides subscriptions and pledges at the annual meeting) about $486 for every year's services of an agent, on an average; this year, nothing,—not so much as the pledges. In the year ending May, 1836, there were formed, on an average, 41 Societies to every year's service of an agent; in the year ending May, 1837, 15; in the year ending May, 1838, 12.

The above is from the very judicious and able Editor of the Vermont Chronicle. The members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, should reflect upon the following facts:

1st. The new constitution of the State of Pennsylvania denies to the colored man all political rights. If Pennsylvania, with a colored population of about forty thousand blacks, to more than a million of whites, denies all political privileges to the former class, what reason can there be to expect that a different policy will be adopted in the Southern States where the proportionate numbers of the two races approach equality, and in some of which, the former exceeds the latter.

2d. The movements of the Abolitionists, have, we learn from the best authority, defeated the hope entertained by many, of a convention in Kentucky, which might, if called by the people in a calm state of the public mind, have led to the gradual and final extinction of Slavery in that State.

3d. The proceedings of the Abolitionists have tempted many able writers in the South to defend the permanent institution of slavery as a great good in human society, a doctrine of recent origin in this country, and which, before the existence of the anti-Slavery Society, hardly an intelligent man in this Union had maintained.—*Christ. Statesman.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1838.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL.

The public meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening last, May 29th, was one of the largest ever held within walls in this city. The great hall and gallery were crowded with an auditory representing, we may say without derogation to those who were absent, the enlightend and patriotic portion of the population of our city. Seldom, if ever, have we witnessed more enthusiastic, yet deep feeling, displayed by an assembly, than by that on Tuesday evening, during the speech of Mr. Breckenridge of Baltimore. His patriotic invocations found a response in the hearts of all present, if we might judge from the long and loud acclamations; nor were his expositions of the foreign origin of the fanatical and knavish devices and denunciations by which the country is agitated, and the frame work of society almost disjointed, under the plea of the immediate abolition of slavery, less pointed or less appreciated.

Mr. Bethune followed in a strain of mixed argument and irony, and enforced some of the prominent points of the colonization enterprise. Dr. Tyng, who had opened the meeting with prayer, but had no expectation of speaking on this occasion, yielded to a very evident wish of those around him, and with his characteristic force and clearness, gave a brief summary of the claims which colonization has on the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian.

The number and composition of this assembly, and the feelings which it evinced in favour of a genuine, as opposed to a spurious and turbulent philanthropy, argued well for the triumph of our cause in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania at large.

On our first page will be found documents published by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall, and the letter of the sheriff and the corroboration of this gentleman's impression and opinions by Mr. Williams. It will be seen that, consistently with abolition doctrines and principles, the managers think that the people may be experimented on after any fashion, and if these rebel under the treatment, then must the civil authorities interfere to bear these moral quacks harmless through the storm which they themselves evoked. The peace principles of the managers were so decided that they could not give their personal aid and that of their friends, even after promising to do so to the proper law officer. Their peace principles consist in urging on a breach of the peace, and then to insist on being protected in peace by those whom they derided and contemned.

It would be a crime against common sense, as well as against common law to injure either the property or the person of abolitionists. They have all the desire to enjoy the credit of martyrdom without the smallest fraction of the courage of a martyr. Their whole chance of distinction rests on any violence done or attempted against them. They ought not to be gratified in the smallest degree. The only weapons used against them should be of argument and ridicule. Under these they will sink into their original insignificance, or perhaps, rather than forego the chance of notoriety, they may re-enact some of the follies and impieties of Mormonism.

PITTSBURG COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

It will be seen by reference to our first page, that Pittsburg, responsive as it so generally is to Philadelphia, in all plans for commercial and manufacturing advancement, sympathises in equal readiness with her eastern sister in deeds of practical and expanded benevolence. We cannot but congratulate the people of Western Pennsylvania in having the advantage of hearing so intelligent and zealous an expositor of colonization as Mr. Pinney; and would extend our congratulation to Mr. Pinney for his privilege of addressing and animating those whose sound judgment and correct patriotism render them so well fitted to become his ready and convinced auditors.

The circular address, by a committee of the clergy on the part of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to their brethren in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, published in our last, has been extensively circulated through those two states, and has no doubt met by this time the eyes of the parties concerned.

We would hope that one of the results of this address will be a collection made on or about the fourth of July, in aid of the treasury of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and for the benefit of the colony at Bassa Cove. On the score of enlarged benevolence, and extended field for missionary enterprise, we do not know of any cause which has stronger and more continued claims on the church as a body, or on the prayers and good services of ministers, and the zealous and pious members of congregations.

COLONIZATION—LIBERIA—MUCH DONE—MORE YET REMAINS.

We entreat the attention of our fellow citizens of all parties and denominations to the following brief statement of what has been done by Colonization in a short period of sixteen years. The facts once before them, they cannot we are persuaded refuse, or even hesitate, to come forward and to give their aid efficiently and promptly to the furtherance of that great cause which has effected the emancipation, and is continuedly effecting the emancipation of the slave in this country, and which has interposed obstacles to, and in its success will entirely extinguish the slave trade in Africa; a cause which enlists the patriotic and the good in all sections of the Union in its favour, which promises regeneration, a new and brilliant day for the idolatrous and enslaved people of Africa. Again we invite attention to the following statement; and would challenge history to produce an instance of equal success in colonising, in the same period of time.

LIBERIA.—The home of the black man, the country of his refuge from oppression, has already a population of nearly 5,000 inhabitants, emigrants from the United States and their children, most of whom have obtained their freedom through the influence of colonization. Liberia extends along a line of coast about three hundred miles in extent in a south-easterly direction between 4° 40′, and 7° west latitude; and this line is studded with nine villages, the largest of which, Monrovia, contains five hundred houses. Within these limits are the parent colony, of which *Monrovia* is the capital and seat of government—*Edina* and *Bassa Cove* under the auspices and guidance of the Pennsylvania and New York Societies; *Greenville* a territory lately purchased by the Mississippi Society, and in part settled by the colonists which it has sent out; *Louisiana* in Africa, a recent purchase by the Louisiana Society, and finally, on the extreme south-east, *Cape Palmas* or *Maryland in Liberia*, the settlement of the Maryland Society.

What is the condition, what the prospects of the colonists of Liberia? Their smiling farms and villages, their school houses and churches, their vessels of commerce, their legislative councils and courts of justice, all testify to their general prosperity. Their press (the Liberia Herald) sends forth periodically intelligence of their proceedings and success. To different points of the coast vessels built at the wharves of Monrovia, and manned and commanded by her citizens, convey the articles of American and European skill, in exchange for the gold, ivory, camwood, palm oil, the precious gums, and various products of that vast and fertile country—thus inviting the native population to turn from the worst of traffics to agricultural pursuits and a lawful commerce.

Nearly thirty white missionaries from the principal religious denominations in the Union are aided and protected in those settlements while devoting themselves to the great work of instructing the heathen in Christianity, and building up, amid these abodes of vice and cruelty, the Church of the living God. Colored missionaries have been already prepared for usefulness in the colony, and at no remote period, we may expect many such to go forth from its seminaries and preach to the uncounted tribes of interior Africa, that gospel which brings to light both life and immortality.

In Liberia there are, in its population of five thousand souls, eighteen churches, forty ministers of the gospel, and eight hundred professors of religion. No where is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended. Sunday schools and Bible classes are established generally in the churches into which the native children are gathered together with those of the colonists; and in many cases numbers of adults also attend. There are twelve week day schools supported generally by missionary and education societies. The teachers in most cases are colored persons. A more temperate, moral community is not to be found in Christendom. In the Pennsylvania and New York and in the Maryland Societies' colonies, the sale and use of ardent spirits are prohibited by law.

It has been reported by a gentleman, lately Colonial Agent in Liberia, that probably an African population of one hundred thousand have felt something of the benign influences of the colony. The chiefs of the country solicit the means of education for their people, and the sons of some of them are already in the colonial schools enjoying its advantages.

At Monrovia and Bassa Cove, public libraries have been established for the use of the people, in each of which there are from twelve to fifteen hundred volumes. There are, also, several societies in the different villages for benevolent purposes and literary improvement. At a late missionary meeting at Bassa Cove, more than a hundred dollars was collected for the support of missionaries among the natives.

The slave trade, which formerly was prosecuted extensively along the whole western coast, is now entirely broken up wherever the influence of Liberia extends. In no other way, humanly considered, can this atrocious traffic, and the wars and horrors to which it gives rise be annihilated, than by the occupation of the whole of the Western Coast of Africa, by civilized and Christianized communities. And by no other than by either the colored emigrants or the natives ought it to be occupied.

Bassa Cove, which within three years was a tangled forest, the residence of savage men, and only known as the theatre of bloody heathen rites and the haunt of the slave trader, is now a thriving and beautiful village, with its schools and churches, and its busy population, rejoicing in the blessings of a well regulated government and wholesome laws. The population of the colony (including Edina and Bassa Cove) in charge of the Societies of Pennsylvania and New York, is about 500 persons, exclusive of the native residents.

Methodist Liberia Mission in Western Africa, under the general superintendence of the Rev. John Seys. There were, at the last advices, belonging to this mission, fifteen missionaries, a physician, and seven school teachers, who have under their care four hundred and eighteen members—seven school teachers, with two hundred and twenty-one scholars. There are also six Sabbath schools, numbering three hundred scholars. Preparations were making for establishing an academy for the higher branches of an English education.

In giving this plain unvarnished statement of the condition of the colonies of LIBERIA, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society feels itself authorized to invoke the aid of every citizen who values the prosperity and happiness of his country and the improvement of his species.

The appeal is made—

1. In the name of that freedom which we all love, on behalf of the slave whose fetters are unloosed wherever colonization gains a hearing.

2. In behalf of education and religion, by schools, churches and missionaries; which first firmly established in the colonies, can thence readily be spread through the whole of Africa.

3. In behalf of the language, the literature, the laws, and the institutions, of which Americans are so proud, and which will be adopted by the entire black race on the continent of Africa, for its own benefit, through the instrumentality of the colored emigrants from this country. Thus will each race, the white and the black, be allowed to work out its destinies apart from, and undisturbed by, and undisturbing each other.

Fifty Dollars may be said virtually to procure the liberation of a slave; since this sum suffices for the cost of the passage and first expenses to Africa of an emigrant. Hundreds, it would be no exaggeration to say thousands, are now waiting for the boon of freedom from their masters—a boon which will be willingly granted so soon as these latter are assured that the new freedmen, who are desirous of going to Africa, can be sent there by the Colonization Societies.

Aid for the furtherance of the glorious object, whether in money, goods, clothing or books, will be gratefully received, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, by the Treasurer, William B. Davison, Sansom street, and by the General Agent and Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Buchanan, 27 Sansom street.

VERY REPREHENSIBLE!

"The Colonization Herald, we are sorry to say, is taking a very reprehensible course, in respect to these riots."

So speaks the "*Friend of Man*," the organ of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society. As no specification is made of this general charge, we are at a loss on what ground it is made. Not, we hope, because the Herald spoke in fitting terms of the breach of law and order, and of the violence and mistaken instincts and cowardice of mobs. The "*Friend of Man*" shows its own love of social order and justice by publishing from the Emancipator, without comment or any sign of misgivings, the atrocious libel on Philadelphia, in which the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall is charged to four causes: viz.—the Colonization Society, the Clergy of Philadelphia, of different denominations and parties, the Medical Students in the city, and chiefly the Merchants of Philadelphia. Verily, the moral suasion, and the peace-loving, and truth-telling, displayed by abolitionists, exceeds all belief!

We may expect to see in the next number of the official of the New York Society, the gentle breathings of the Liberator, which were inserted in the last Herald. O, for the Christian charity, the gentlemanly courtesy displayed in these choice epithets, lavished by H. C. W. in the Liberator, on the Presbyterian General Assembly, which chose the Rev. Wm. S. Plummer for Moderator. "A large portion of that assembly, supposed to embody the talents, learning and piety of the Presbyterian church, are said to be slave-holding kidnappers." Then the flowers of rhetoric, in such phrases as the following: "A preaching robber! A reverend kidnapper! A doctor of divinity robber!" Nor should the delicate compliment to Philadelphia be fogotten: "This city is full of men-stealers, women-robbers and kidnappers from the south." "Philadelphia is the citadel of slavery in the north. It is the southern kidnapper's hunting ground!"

The abolition ethics of the *Friend of Man* cannot enable it to detect any thing "very reprehensible" in these contributions to peace and forgiveness on the part of its scalping allies of the Emancipator and Liberator.

FLATTERY.

The last number of the Liberator contains some choice specimens of the "moral suasion" and "peace principles" of abolitionism. Those of the other sex who take so active a part in its support, must feel themselves highly complimented by these choice flowers of rhetoric.

"The spirit of African colonization, as manifested by the great body of those who support that unnatural and hateful enterprise, is the spirit of the devil, full of malice, wrath, pride, vulgarity, proscription, and every evil passion."

Vulgarity and proscription, to be charged by abolitionists on any set of men! He is somewhat of a wag after all, this Liberator. Again, in noticing the article headed "Philadelphia Carnival," which appeared in the Herald, and part of which he extracts, with sundry embellishing italics, we find the following choice epithets applied to this article and to its author: "brutally contemptuous and fiendishly malignant language." "The man who can write such an article is a ruffian, capable of committing any crime within the achievement of human villainy."

It would seem that although it comports fully with the moral suasion and peace principle views of the abolitionists to pour out a sulphurous stream of virulent abuse and denunciation, by every harsh epithet which the dictionary affords, and by some others of their own invention, and even to regard as a sign of guilt the least restiveness of the accused under their denunciatory threats; yet when they themselves are shown up in their true colours, their peaceful mood vanishes forthwith, and pandemonium itself can hardly exhibit greater contortions than they display.

The valorous H. C. W. continues his compliments to Philadelphia in the present number of the Liberator. His letter is headed "Philadelphia still under the control of a Ruffian Colonization Mob." "A large crowd of mobocratic merchants, mechanics and labourers, urged on and influenced by the slaveholders now in the city, had been stationed near the Hall during all Friday. About sunset, thousands began to collect from all parts of the city, stimulated by rum, southern kidnappers and colonizationists, prepared to go wherever the spirit of slavery and colonization should direct, and to do whatever works of plunder and death it should dictate." "Again I repeat, the civil authorities of this city may be termed the mob—the mayor, JOHN SWIFT, the king of mobocrats." "Are there not many kidnapping ministers in this city, met in the *Old School* General Assembly, of a kidnapping, man-stealing church, with a slave-holder at their head?"

This insane creature, who writes these choice specmens of brotherly love, has the impiety to close his letters by a scriptural quotation. He talks of his brains and his blood. The first could not well be harmed, from their extreme tenuity. They might doubtless be easily drawn away by a process similar to that used by the Egyptian embalmers of old, his skull then filled with asphaltum, and he be just as wise, as feeling, and as charitable as before. As to his blood, it would be a pity to spill it; its crudities might probably be corrected by some depurating syrup. The harshest treatment to which he ought to be subjected, would consist of repeated shower baths, and the use of a strait jacket, until his ravings had subsided.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We see in the columns of the *National Intelligencer* and of the *Christian Statesman*, an account of a meeting of the members and friends of the American Colonization Society in Washington, on the 10th April, and an adjourned meeting on the 7th May, at which latter various resolutions were offered and passed, and an address to the people of the United States was read and adopted. We hope to give all these a place early, in the columns of the Herald. The address bears the signatures of members of Congress, and other gentlemen distinguished before the country for talents, patriotism and character. Some of its language, expressive of the present state of Liberia, has been adopted in a preceding article.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following notice will no doubt receive the attention which it so well merits, both on the score of the orphans, for whom it invokes aid, and of the disinterested and praiseworthy efforts of those who have volunteered to superintend them:

The "Association for the care of Coloured Orphans" are deeply sensible of, and thankful for the kindness of their fellow citizens for their prompt and efficient aid in rescuing their property on Thirteenth street, on the evening of 18th ult. from the ravages of fire occasioned by a lawless mob, as well as for their assurance of future protection on behalf of their building, and the helpless objects of their care. This house was designed as a "*shelter*" to guard them from want and the contaminating influence of evil example, to instruct them in school learning, to train them up in habits of industry and usefulness.

The institution was formed in 1822, by an association of females, actuated by feelings of commisseration for this neglected class of their fellow beings, incorporated in 1829 by an act of the legislature, and has continued to this period struggling against prejudice, with very limited means, receiving, and when of suitable age placing out children of this description as good situations have offered.

And still, though under feelings of great discouragement, relying on the protection of Him who has promised to be a "Father of the fatherless," the association is willing to persevere in the work, soliciting the continued care and aid of a generous public on behalf of these orphans who have a peculiar claim upon charitable munificence.

Signed on behalf of the Association.

ELIZABETH PEIRSON, Sec.

Philadelphia, 6th month 1st, 1838.

THE EVERY DAY BOOK FOR YOUTH, By Peter Parley, *Illustrated with numerous engravings*—Philadelphia, Haswell, Barrington & Haswell, (Successors to Alexander Towar.)

Seldom is the title of a book so fully verified by its contents as in the case of the volume, the title of which has just been given. The selections are numerous, we were going to say innumerable, and yet they are made with rare discernment and discriminating taste. There is scarcely a good and useful theme which does not here find illustration and enforcement. The ideas and the sentiments are clothed in appropriate language; and though they are addressed to, and are for the benefit of the young from childhood to adolescence, there is many a fact, many a moral axiom, a proverb or an allegory, which will be read and appreciated by the adult. Did room allow we could justify the correctness of this opinion by copious extracts, not caring from what part of the volume we took them. The last 60 pages of the 360 of which it consists are given to Sabbath Lessons.

THE SELECT MEDICAL LIBRARY, for June, published by Messrs. Haswell, Barrington & Haswell, has been issued. In addition to the customary matter in the Journal, and a great variety of valuable essays on Physiology and Hygiene, contained in this number of the Library, we note a Biographical Sketch of the personal and professional character of the late distinguished Dr. Physick, written by his successor in the chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Horner. We may anticipate an eagerness on the part of medical men, and very many of the friends and admirers of Dr. Physick, out of the profession, to read this biography, which gives evidence in various points of a masterly hand, guided by friendship and good taste.

FREE BLACK COLONY IN GUIANA.

The English government, long before the total abolition of slavery, established Sierra Leone as a colony for free negroes; the Americans, following the example, founded Liberia; but it is not generally known that the French have a settlement of a like character on the coast of Guiana. Some time since a notice of the latter appeared in the *Algemeine Zeitung*, of which an abridged report, including a sketch of the life of the very remarkable woman, to whom it owes its existence, is likely, we think, to interest our readers.

Madame Javoukey was born in 1777, near Seurre, in Burgundy: her father was a respectable, though not wealthy farmer, and the family is said to have been a pattern of simple and fervent piety. She early displayed great decision of character and superiority of understanding. While yet very young, she conjointly with one of her sisters, established an orphan asylum for girls, which she supported by her own industry and some assistance from her father. This small beginning was the origin of the order of Saint Joseph of Cluny. As funds increased, hospitals and schools were established; and at length she resolved to dedicate herself and her order to the instruction, improvement, and emancipation of the negroes. She determined first to see what had been done by the English in Sierra Leone, for which purpose she proceeded in 1822 to the Senegal, and from thence to Cape Coast Castle. On her return to the Senegal, she founded an establishment of her order, with a school and an hospital for the negroes. Many difficulties opposed the progress of the institution, but Madame Javoukey gradually gained the confidence of the Mahommedan and heathen negroes, many of whom intrusted their children to her care; she however became convinced that the influence of the Marabouts over the minds of these people was too strong to admit of any effective system of education, so long as they remained in the vicinity of their contaminating superstition; she therefore proposed to several of the negro tribes to take their children to France, there to instruct them in those arts and trades the results of which they so greatly admired. Many negotiations were carried on with several tribes, and at length twenty-two children were collected. When Madame Javoukey left the Senegal with the children, she was accompanied to the shore by the Arab chiefs, with many demonstrations of respect; they collected the sand which bore the impress of her footsteps, tied it up in corners of their mantles, and promised to keep it till her return. For many years she devoted herself to the instruction of her charge; six hours every day were allotted to agriculture and gardening, the remaining six to religion, the sciences and trades. The greater part of these children made considerable proficiency, and one of them was offered a professorship in the Gymnasium at Limoux, which, however, he declined.

As soon as the revenues of the order permitted, Madame Javoukey founded houses connected with it in the French colonies in the Antilles, Bourbon, and Guiana, the immediate object of which was to afford instruction and to provide for the sick negroes, but to serve ultimately as a step towards their emancipation. Her first intention was to introduce free European workmen, and thus to show to the slave owner that it was his interest to convert his slaves into free labourers. The French Minister of Marine afforded her an opportunity for making the attempt; the settlement of La Mana on the coast of French Guiana was given up to the order, and was to form under its direction a colony cultivated exclusively by Europeans. Settlers skilled in agriculture and trades were soon collected; these government undertook to transport to the country and to maintain for three years, and the foundling houses were every year to send out fresh colonists.

Immediately, however, on the arrival of the emigrants, a series of disasters commenced. The slave owners threw every possible impediment in their way, while the officers of government sought rather to secure their own influence than to promote the success of the undertaking. The settlers, too, soon became dispirited; declared that they had been deceived, and insisted on being sent home. Madame Javoukey, notwithstanding, did not lose her courage, and used every means in her power to maintain subordination. On the refusal of the colonists to work, the sisters of Saint Cluny undertook the cultivation of the waste lands—nuns were seen guiding the plough and steering the boats, and the colony began to assume a cultivated appearance. Being surrounded by several families who were devoted to her, Madame Javoukey persisted in her purpose, and the crops of sugar cane, rice, and maize exceeded expectation; they were however obliged to boil the sugar in pans in the open air, for no boiling-houses had yet been erected. The herds in the savannahs also increased, and some sawing mills gave rise to a lucrative trade with Cayenne. But the fevers alarmed the few remaining white planters, and the emigrants were now supplied with means to return home. Madame Javoukey, however, would not abandon the colony, but resolved to make use of the services of the negroes, in order to prepare them for their emancipation. She purchased thirty slaves in Cayenne, for the most part criminals out of the prisons, whom she transported to La Mana. By kind treatment and careful superintendence and instruction, she effected an entire reform among them, and constituted them into a free community. In 1833 she returned to Paris, to submit her plans to government, and soon received the requisite sanction. The negroes taken by French ships of war from confiscated slave ships, had hitherto been taken to the colonies, where they were employed in public labours. There were about 600 of them in Cayenne, and these Madame Javoukey entreated government to give up to her for the purpose of forming a colony in La Mana. The order of Saint Cluny undertook to provide for all their wants, to instruct them, act as their guardian, and at the expiration of seven years to give them entire freedom and the possession of a house and a piece of land, without requiring any assistance from the government. The plan was agreed to; the negroes given up to the order, which on their arrival clothed and maintained them, furnished them with dwellings and tools, and every one with a piece of land, which he was to cultivate three days in the week on his own account. With the produce of their labours they were allowed, as in the Spanish colonies, to purchase the time which they had still to serve. The remaining three working days of every week belonged to the order, which employed them in laying out new villages, cultivating waste lands, and making roads, so that it might be able to receive on the same terms the yearly importation of negroes. So long as there is a single slave in any one of the villages, the order retains the management of the police in its own hands; but as soon as a village is wholly free, it enters upon all the privileges of a free community, and is at liberty to choose its own administrators. No white persons, except missionaries, are admitted, and all negroes who do not come immediately from a state of slavery are excluded; every slave owner in the colony, however, who wishes to give liberty to a negro, is permitted to send him to La Mana on the same conditions as the government. All communication with the other colonies of Guiana is suspended till a sufficiently numerous body of free negroes shall have been formed.—*Atheneum.*

Temperance.

From the United States Gazette.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The anniversary of the American Temperance Union took place on Tuesday evening in the Central Presbyterian church. In the absence of the President, Gen. Cocke of Virginia, the Chair was taken by Matthew Newkirk, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland of Michigan. The annual report was read by the Rev. J. Marsh, Cor. Sec. giving a very favorable account of the progress of the Temperance cause during the last year, both in this and foreign countries. In the single state of New York more than 80,000 persons, including 1952 clergymen, have signed the total abstinence pledge. The disuse of intoxicating liquors on farms, in work shops and manufactories, in families and especially among seamen has continued to increase. In Tennessee and Massachusetts the retail of spirituous liquor has been suppresed by law; and in the latter State the constitutionality of the act has been decided in the Supreme Court. The spirit ration has been driven from the army, excepting when on fatigue duty, and the officers in the army have petitioned that even that be withheld. In the navy the ration is continued. One vessel has recently sailed for the Pacific ocean, with 650 bbls. of mess pork and 250 bbls. of whiskey for the use of the navy. Memorials have been sent to Congress praying that this evil may be suppressed. Our Indian country is flooded with whiskey, notwithstanding the orders from the war department to the contrary. Recent examinations in the State of New York and in New Haven show, that one third of the mortality among the adult population is from Intemperance; that intemperance shortens human life, on an average, about 12 years, and that nineteen-twentieths of those who die of intemperance are heads of families. The waste to the nation from intoxicating drink was estimated in the report at not less than 200 million dollars annually. The nation must throw off by one united movement, the mighty *incubus* or consent to bear it, meet the expense and furnish the victims.

In England the cause is advancing rapidly, especially in the manufacturing towns. In Ireland a national Temperance Society has been formed on total abstinence principles. In Wales 150,000 persons have, during, the year, signed the pledge. A history of the Temperance reformation, prepared by our countryman, Rev. R. H. Baird, has been printed in French, Dutch, German, Swedish and Russian, presented to every court in Europe and widely circulated. From Bombay, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands, Natal, in Africa, and Prince of Wales Island, favourable reports have been received.

The meeting was next addressed, for more that an hour, in a style of tender and affecting eloquence, by Dr. Nott of Uuion College. The object of the address was to point out the remedy for the evils of intemperance, which he considered to be total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage. His appeals to men of wealth and influence, to parents, especially to mothers, and daughters in behalf of this benevolent enterpise, were such as will not soon be forgotten.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Tyng of this city. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been added to the Executive Committee.

From the Ohio People's Press.

INTEREST SACRIFICED TO PRINCIPLE.

General Harrison's farm, at the North bend of the Ohio river, contains some hundred acres of as fine *corn ground* as any in the world, and it is not suitable for wheat, or small grain of any kind. Many years ago when corn could not be sold for more than eight to ten cents per bushel, the General established a distillery, in order to convert his surplus corn into a more portable and profitable article for the New Orleans market, then the only outlet for the Western produce. In a short time he saw the evils resulting to society from such manufactories, and however injurious to his pecuniary interest, he set the noble example of sacrificing gain to principle, and abolished his distillery. In his address to the Hamilton county agricultural society, delivered five years ago, he beautifully and feelingly allvdes to this subject in the following extract:

"The exports of Ohio are generally the substantial comforts of life which are every where acceptable, their arrival hailed as a blessing as well in mansions of the rich, as in the cottage of the poor—by the luxurious inhabitant of the tropics, cloyed with the luscious products of his burning climate, as by the poor negro who ministers to his wants. Alas! that there should be an *exception*, that soil so prolific of that which is good, should by a perversion of the intentions of his Creator, be made to yield that which is evil—to scatter life and death with an equal hand. To the heart cheering prospects of flocks and herds feeding on unrivalled pastures of grain, exhibiting the scriptural proof that the seed is cast on good ground—how often is the eye of the philanthropic traveller disgusted with the dark unsightly manufactories of a certain poison—poison to the body and soul. An *Æneas* or *Ulysses* might take them for certain entrances to the Infernal Regions, nor would they greatly err. But unlike those passages which conducted the Grecian and Trojan heroes on their pious errands, the scenes to which all these conduct the unhappy wretch who shall enter them, are those, exclusively, of misery and wo. No relief to the sad picture, no Tartarus *there*, no Elysium *here*. It is all Tartaric darkness, and not unfrequently Tartaric crime. I speak more freely of the practice of converting the material of the "staff of life" (and for which so many human beings yearly perish) into an article that is so destructive of health and happiness, because in that way I have sinned myself; BUT IN THAT WAY I SHALL SIN NO MORE."

A SUITABLE REBUKE.—Some years ago, Dr. Gregory, of Edinburg, was consulted by a minister who suffered greatly from dyspepsia. "Do you take tobacco?" said he; "Yes," was the reply. "Do you take grog?" "Yes, a little at night or when I feel poorly." "You a minister of the gospel, and yet smoking and drinking like a hog!" exclaimed the doctor, and so left him.

The above is from an exchange paper. Dr. Gregory ought to beg the hog's pardon for a libel on his swine-ship. The hog neither smokes tobacco nor drinks grog. *N. Y. Obs.*

Summary.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

Barbadoes, April 30.

In my last, I alluded to the prospect that the slaves, apprentices in this island, would all be made free on the approaching 1st of August. It is now reduced to a certainty that such will be the case. The Governor, in a special communication to the House of Assembly, some time since, recommended the measure in the most explicit terms. The executive council, on the 17th instant, came to a *unanimous* vote in favour of it, and set forth their reasons, as published in a paper which I send you herewith. Last of all, the House of Assembly, on the 24th instant, after having laboriously canvassed the whole island, to obtain possession of the views and feelings of their constituents, appointed a committee, with "instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipation of all classes of slavery apprentices, on the first of August, 1838." I doubt whether any measure ever passed in this island has given such general satisfaction as this. I speak not of the apprentices themselves, of whom there are upward of 80,000, to be restored to their "unalienable rights," but of merchants, planters, proprietors; from all classes there is a general expression of congratulation.

Samuel Yeager, the individual under arrest, charged with having been concerned in the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall, had a hearing on Tuesday before the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, when the bail was reduced from 3,000 to 2,500 dollars.

The Rev. Charles W. Andrews, of Millwood, Va., has accepted an unanimous invitation to the Rectorship of St. Andrew's church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Edmund Dwight, Esq., of Boston, has given $10,000 to the Board of Education of that city.

Harvard University.—The corner stone of the new Library was laid on Tuesday last.

The Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, was broken into on Sunday night, by forcing one of the panels of the back door out with a crow-bar. The robbers failed in their attempt to force open the vault of the Bank, but carried off a casket of jewels belonging to a lady, which had been left on special deposit.

The Prince De Joinville and suite left Sanderson's Merchants' Hotel, on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, for Pittsburgh, in the new Washington packet line. We understand that he proceeds thence to Cleaveland, Ohio, Niagara, &c., and pursues his journey to New York, via Albany, and is to depart from Newport, R. I, about the 20th proximo for Europe. The ships of war are to be ordered round from Norfolk to take the Prince and suite on board.

THE SAFETY FUND BANKS.—By the monthly statements of the safety fund banks of New York, for the first of May, it appears that at that date their total circulation was $12,866,499; specie $8,363,762; loans and discounts $50,847,325; individual deposites, $15,519,137. The statement skows a diminution of loans and discounts for the last month, of $887,474; an increase of specie of $3,515,872; an increased circulation of $1.908,884; an increase of individual deposites of $1,077,583. As the law requiring these monthly statements, expired with the resumption of specie payments, on the 16th instant, it is not probable we shall very soon again be made acquainted with the situation of our banks.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The ship Albion, Putnam, sailed from New York, on Friday, for Singapore, with the following passengers: Rev. Mr. Ball, lady and two children, Rev. Mr. Wood, lady and one child, Rev. Mr. Pohlman and lady, Rev. Mr. Thompson and lady, Missionaries; Mr. Hamilton, lady and child, of Macao. Messrs. Pohlman and Thompson are destined for Borneo.

SOUTHERN RAIL ROADS.—The Richmond and Petersburg rail-road is now in use. In a few weeks, the noble bridge over the James River, will be finished, when the formal opening of the road will be celebrated. There is now a continuous rail-road, from Fredericksburg to the Roanoke—a distance of about 145 miles. In North Carolina, there are two rail-road lines diverging from the Roanoke—one to Wilmington, a distance of about 180 miles—the other to Raleigh, about 90 miles in length. Of the first, some forty miles are now in use; of the latter, fifty miles will be used by the 4th of July. Both works are prosecuted with great energy. A passenger, leaving this place at 5 A. M. finds himself on the banks of the Roanoke at ½ past three P. M., and, when the road to Wilmington is completed, he may reach Charleston in 26 hours more—making *thirty-six hours and a half* from Fredericksburg. This calculation is made upon the moderate speed of 15 miles on the rail-road, and a liberal allowance for delays.

RAIL ROAD FROM LAKE MICHIGAN TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The citizens of Dubuque, Wisconsin, have held a large meeting to adopt measures for obtaining from Congress an appropriation for the survey and location of a rail-road from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. The resolutions state that it is desirable that the road should be directed to the United States lead mines, and thus a great chain of communication be opened between the extreme eastern points of the Union across the Mississippi to the Missouri river.

The news of the destruction of a Canadian steamboat, the Sir Robert Peel, is fully confirmed. It is supposed that the act was done by Canadian refugees. From the New York Commercial Advertiser we learn the following particulars: The Sir Robert Peel was a passage boat, and had little if any merchandize on board. She cost fifty thousand dollars. About two o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., while stopping to take in wood at Well's Island, a few miles below French Creek, in the St. Lawrence, she was boarded by a body of armed men, estimated at thirty or more in number. They first fastened the companion way leading to the gentlemen's cabin, and then proceeded to the ladies' cabin, whose inmates were told to go ashore; they did so, passing through a line formed by the pirates. The gentlemen's cabin was then opened, and they obliged to leave the boat in the same manner. The boat was then fired. There were between twenty-five and thirty cabin passengers, and forty in the steerage. A steamboat happening to pass the island soon after, took off the passengers and crew.

We have just received, says the National Intelligencer, a file of Mexican papers to the date of the 1st of May, frem which we learn that the negotiations between the authorities of Mexico and the representatives of France had been broken off; the final note of the Mexican Minister, utterly declining a compliance with the demands of the French agents, bearing date the 19th.

The Legislature of the state of SOUTH CAROLINA assembled, in extra session, in conformity to the Governor's proclamation, on Monday last. We have a copy of Governor BUTLER'S Message to the two Houses. It is confined exclusively to the occasion for which the Legislature was convoked, (the disastrous destruction of property by fire in the city of Charelston.) The relief which the Governor proposes is the application of two or three millions of dollars, to be raised on the pledge of the faith of the State, by way of loan, for the relief of the city from its immediate prostration and suffering.

PORTUGAL.

On closing the session of the Cortes, on the fourth of April, the Queen delivered the following speech. Her Majesty was accompanied to the Chamber of the Cortes, by her husband, Don Ferdinand:

"Gentlemen—I come to the bosom of the national representation, to take a solemn oath to the political constitution of the monarchy, which the constituent Cortes have decreed. I sincerely congratulate myself on the arrival of this so greatly desired day. The work of the national wisdom, the fruit of your long and assiduous labors, is about to supply the first of our wants, by cementing the union of the Portuguese family—an union which I am firmly convinced will restore order, peace, and public prosperity.

"At this moment, when, as God is my witness, I am about to bind myself irrevocably to the fundamental law which you have decreed and I have accepted, I feel the sweetest consolation in announcing to you that I will begin to carry it into effect by the exercise of one of the most precious prerogatives it concedes to me by enjoining perpetual oblivion of all the fatal dissensions which have afflicted the nation. Thus, sirs, the new social compact, by uniting all my subjects, will form the happiness of a generous nation, by so many titles deserving of it. Thus united around my constitutional throne, the whole Portuguese people will concur towards the consolidation of the fundamental law of the monarchy, which I freely accept and swear to maintain."

The Queen although only nineteen, has been twice married, and is now a mother. Don Ferdinand, by marriage becomes his wife's subject, while she reigns in her own right.

Statistics.

IMPORTATION OF COFFEE.—From a statement prepared by the clerk of the Exchange Reading Rooms, there were imported into the port of Baltimore, in the year 1836, commencing Jan. 1st, from foreign ports, 68,368 bags, 15 casks and 8 bbls. coffee, about 48,000 of the bags from Rio Janeiro—and during the year 1837, commencing also 1st January, there were imported 69,723 bags, 12 casks, and 563 bbls., about 48,000 of which bags were from Rio Janeiro.

COAL.—Among the large number of vessels which cleared from Cleaveland last week we noticed one whose cargo was composed in part of coal. This article which already forms so prominent an item in the business on the Delaware and the Ohio, is destined ere long to become an important item also in the trade of the lake.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

BRITISH COMMERCE FOR THE YEAR 1837.—The annual accounts connected with trade and shipping for the year ending the 5th of January, 1838, as compared with the preceding year, have just been published by order of the House of Commons. From these documents it appears that the total imports of coffee in 1837 exceed those of 1836 by 2,346,193 lbs. There was a decrease of 3,600,000 lbs. from the British possessions in America and Africa, and an increase of 6,000,000 lbs. from the East Indies. There was an increase of 1,500,000 lbs. in the quantity entered for home consumption. In 1837, the imports of wheat, were 455,828 quarters, of which 232,992 quarters were entered for home consumption; duty paid, £303,179, being an increase as compared with 1836 of 287,181 quarters imported. 213,439 quarters for home consumption, and £297,576 duty paid. Of the silk manufactures of Europe there were imported in 1836, 187,345 lbs.; in 1837, 169,669 lbs; of silk handkerchiefs from India, 351,066 pieces in 1836, 560,398 pieces in 1837. The total imports of foreign spirits, including rum, brandy, and Geneva, were in 1836, 7,486,535; in 1837, 6,991,730. Of sugar there has been a decrease of nearly 300,000 cwt. from the West Indies, and an increase of 144,438 cwt. from the East. On the total imports of sugar there was a considerable decrease, those of 1836 being 4,649,161, and in 1837, 4,481,474 cwt. There is a larger quantity entered for home consumption, and the gross duty received in 1837 was £5,270,117, while that of 1836 was only £4,754,958. Of tea, the imports in 1836 were 49,307,701 lbs; in 1837, 36,765,735 lbs. The quantity entered for home consumption in 1836, was 49,841,507 lbs; in 1837, it was 31,872,516 lbs. The duty in 1836 was £4,728,600; in 1837, £3.319,665. There is an increase in the imports of Cape and French wines, and a still greater decrease in "other sorts," the total decrease being nearly 1,500,000 gallons. Of cotton the imports in 1836 were 406,959,057 lbs; in 1837, 407,268,952 lbs. Entered for home consumption in 1836, 370,951,124 lbs; in 1837, 378,019,680 lbs; gross duty received, 1836, £431,398; in 1837, £451,718. The declared value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce exported in 1836, was £46,463,529; in 1837, £36,421,129, being a decrease of £10,042,400. The gross receipt of the customs duties in the United Kingdom were, in 1836, £23,795,295—net, (the reduction being occasioned chiefly by drawbacks and bounties) £22,887,570; in 1837, gross 22,786,908—net £21,943,089. With respect to shipping, of those belonging to the United Kingdom and its dependencies, there were entered inwards in 1836, 11,644 ships, of 2.250,173 tonnage; in 1837, 12,252 ships, tonnage 2,346,300. Cleared outwards, 1836, 10,216 ships, of 1,828,501 tonnage; in 1837, 10,614 ships, 1,861,121 tonnage. The totals of all nations entered inwards were, in 1836, 17,603 ships, 3,132,367 tonnage, and in 1837, 18,113 ships, 3,215,829 tonnage. Cleared outwards in 1836, 14,654 ships, 2,495,517 tonnage; in 1837, 15,526 ships, 2,578,018 tonnage. Of vessels employed in the coasting trade there were entered inwards in 1836, 123,795 ships, 10,337,545 tonnage; in 1837, 128,011 ships, 10,409,370 tonnage. Cleared outwards in 1836, 133,341 ships, 10,762,690 tonnage; in 1837, 138,790 ships, 10,901,180 tonnage.

HAMILTON ON DUELLING.

"Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee."

In the following passage the definition and exemplification of murder, are given by one who subsequently fell in a duel:

"Murder is characterised, by being with malice prepense—man-slaughter, by being involuntary—justifiable homicide, by having some excuse. Killing, therefore, is not a crime, but becomes so, in consequence of the circumstances annexed. In cases that are exceptions to the explanations I have given, the law contemplates the intent. *In duelling, the malice is supposed from the deliberate acts of reflecting, sending a challenge, and appointing the time and place of meeting.* Here, it is true, the law implies the intent; but then, it is in consequence of its having previously defined the act, and forbidden its commission. This too, is on the principle of natural justice, that no man shall be the avenger of his own wrongs, especially by a deed, alike interdicted by the laws of God and man."—*Hamilton's Speech in the case of Croswell.*

It may well excite surprise that a duellist, in defining a crime of the deepest atrocity, should have selected an instance of his own conduct as the most striking illustration. But was Hamilton a duellist? Far from it. He indignantly repelled the appellation. Said he, "I abhor the practice of duelling." "My religious principles are strongly opposed to it." But, nevertheless, did he not so far violate his "principles" as to become the object of his own "abhorrence?" Alas! human infirmity!

"The right I see, and approve it too,
The wrong condemn, yet the wrong pursue."

To what shall we ascribe Hamilton's conformity to a custom which he deemed horrible? To cowardice? Unjust would be such an imputation. He who, in the field, had won the esteem and confidence of Washington was no coward. But though he had courage, he had not the highest order of it. Like most men, he could face the mouth of a cannon; but he was terrified by the threat of a sneering world; and hence, in an unguarded moment, was awed into compliance with criminal solicitation. Had he been armed with the noble valor of his great contemporary, never would he have deserted his principles, never would he have been driven from the post of duty; but indignantly would he have rejected the murderous proposition. But since he lived to shed tears of apparently sincere repentance, and to invoke forgiveness through him "whose blood cleanseth from all sin," and to raise his dying voice in loud testimony of his abhorrence of the crime into which he was betrayed—let him be forgiven; and let all who venerate talents, bearing, and worth, remember his last solemn admonition: "Mortals hastening to the tomb, and once the companions of my pilgrimage, *take warning, and avoid my error*; cultivate the virtues I have recommended; choose the Saviour I have chosen; live disinterestedly; live for immortality; and would you reserve any thing from dissolution, lay it up in God."—*Petersburg Intel.*

LITERARY TOILS.

[The venerable Noah Webster, of New Haven, has communicated, under date of Aug. 10, 1837, to the editor of the Boston Recorder, the following sketch of some of his literary toils.]

As we frequently see statements in the public prints, respecting American Literature, the press, and the number of publications proceeding from it, intended probably to show the progress of improvement in the United States, I beg you and the public to pardon the egotism of my short story, showing what difficulties an author may have to encounter.

When I first proposed in 1783, to publish a small elementary book for teaching children to read, I found two persons only who gave the least encouragement of success. These were the late Judge Trumbull and Joel Barlow. I was obliged to print and publish the books *at my own risk*, and became responsible for the expense, which was more than I was worth.

The sales of that book have amounted to *fifteen millions* of copies; and the value of the materials and work, which the manufacture of it has furnished to mechanics, must have risen to a million of dollars. Plagiarists who have copied and published my improvements, have diminished my profits one-quarter or one-third, and I have been able to obtain little more than a subsistence for my family.

In 1788, I found in the family of the first Governor Trumbull, the manuscript of Gov. Winthrop's Journal. Desirous of bringing that valuable document before the public, I contracted with the governor's secretary, John Porter, Esq, to transcribe it, and paid him his price. I then procured the work to be published at my own risk, and the copies were all sold, but I received not a cent of profit.

In collecting materials for a History of Pestilential Diseases, a work undertaken when the yellow fever was desolating our cities, I was under the necessity of visiting the libraries of Harvard and Yale College, and the Logonian library in Philadelphia, for books which were not to be found in New York, where I then resided. I received from the elder Dr. Ward a severe rebuke for undertaking such a work, I not being a medical man.

After a year's labor I published the work at *my own expense*, and sold copies enough to pay the printers; but received no remuneration for my labor and other expenses. The work was republished in England, but at a loss.

This work excited little notice for thirty years. But one instance of attention to it may be mentioned. In 1813 and 14, a fatal fever prevailed in Talbot county, Maryland. Dr. Ennals Martin, of Easton, finding the usual remedies failed of success, changed his practice in consequence of attending to my doctrines respecting epidemics, and saved his patients. This he acknowledged.

But the cholera awakned attention to this book, both in England and the United States; the ablest physicians now admitting that this disease has verified my opinions.

My large dictionary, and the preparatory studies, cost me twenty years labor. When I commenced, I was fifty years old, and had begun to wear spectacles. My funds were not adequate to the object; but I imported a few books which were indispensible. I applied to men of great wealth for assistance but received none from them; a few friends, however, lent me aid a short time, when my own resources failed.

My expenses during the execution of this work, must have been at least *twenty thousand dollars*, not including those of a voyage to Europe. The sales will never reimburse me.

When this work was finished, it was difficult to find a publisher. The bookseller who undertook the publication, could find none of the trade in our large cities who would take a share in the enterprise; and he could not put the work to press, till I had endorsed his note to a bank for two thousand dollars.

The first edition has been long since exhausted, and the work is often called for; but my efforts to find a publisher have hitherto failed; and I have no means of supplying the demand, except to authorize the importation of copies of the English reprint.

I have on hand a manuscript, sufficient to make a small quarto volume. This is a synopsis of the principal words in twenty languages, arranged in classes under the same radical letters.—This work was compiled during my preparation of the dictionary, and the materials sought by a new course of researches; and in exploring a field never before attempted. It would probably throw much light on the history and connection of languages; but no bookseller will publish it, as the sales would not reimburse him. Dr. Julius, the agent of the king of Prussia, when in this country, urged me to send the manuscript to Europe, saying that any of the literary societies in Germany and Berlin, would readily publish it. But this cannot be done, as the work must be printed under my own inspection.

N. WEBSTER.

New-Haven, Aug. 10. 1837.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

The following communication we recommend to the attention of our readers; it is from an intelligent and practical farmer.

WHAT WILL AN ACRE OF LAND PRODUCE?

In 1822, I enclosed an acre of land in the vicinity of Wilmington for the purpose of trying this experiment. I erected upon the ground a small house, and leased it to a gardener to work for one half the produce. The ground was enclosed in such a manner, as to leave an exact acre under cultivation. It was at first ploughed deep, the stones all carefully pitched off, then highly manured, and afterwards worked the first five years with the spade. I furnished the gardener with about forty dollars worth of manure annually, and sent a man, horse and cart, twice a week to draw the produce to market. Every means was used to raise the amount of sales to the highest point; seeds of the choicest kinds of vegetables were procured, forcing beds erected, and the produce ripened early, and sold in the market at a high price.

The average produce of my share for the first five years, was $174 20 cts. per annum, consequently, the whole amount produced by this acre of land was not less than $348 40 cts. per annum, besides the vegetables used in the gardener's family.

The gardener and his little family, consisting of three persons, had other perquisites, by which they obtained about $100 annually, in addition to their share of the garden; by which they were enabled to live in comfort, and could have indulged occasionally in some of the luxuries of life if they had chosen so to do. But like most other workers of the soil in this country, they wanted more land, and till it with a plough and a horse.

In order to gratify this disposition, I enclosed them another acre, and lent them a horse, plough, and occasionally a man to work it, and continued the same outlayings for manure as in the former case.

The consequence of this change was, that I received less per annum for the second five years than the first.

The family now became dissatisfied with their situation, nothing would do but more land; they complained of their labour being increased, and their income diminished; they had sometimes to hire and they had no money to pay the labourer; they had many other difficulties to encounter, all of which were ascribed to the smallness of their farm. I was now as much dissatisfied as they were, for we could not agree about the cause of unsuccessful efforts; but as no other way opened at the time, I enclosed about two acres more for a third five years experiment, which terminated in my receiving less income than in the second five years, and not much over one half the amount of the first five. So much for increasing the size of farms without being "kind to the soil."

The result of these experiments correspond with all the known facts that have come under my observation for the last thirty years upon the subject of the profits of capital expended in agricultural pursuits.

I at first adopted the opinion that the secret of gathering money out of the soil lay in small farms, but extended observation of facts and mature deliberation has changed this conclusion. I now believe the quantity of land has nothing to do with the profits of the capital expended; that it altogether depends upon a judicious selection of soil, the facilities of obtaining manure, and the proper application of it as food for plants, and most of all upon the quantity of the best and most nourishing kinds of manure; upon this mainly depends the profits of capital expended for agricultural purposes.

I found $5,000 expended upon 100 acres of poor land in the neighbourhood of Wilmington, would not produce after paying all expenses more than 5 per cent. upon the capital, but by doubling the amount in expenses for manure and making the sum laid out $10,000 it would more easily nett $1,200 per annum; that is, the profits of the capital laid out in land produced an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, and the capital laid out in manure produced 20 per cent.

The simple fact of the vast difference between the profits of capital expended in land, and in the improvements, explains the diversity of opinion that exists upon the profits of agriculture, and a knowledge of this fact is in my opinion of incalculable advantage to the community. If the above hasty sketch should elicit the spirit of inquiry, and put into operation some practical experiments among the readers of the Cabinet, it will amply satisfy a

SUBSCRIBER.

Wilmington, April 28, 1838.

CULTIVATION OF THE MULBERRY, &c.

Petition of a number of citizens of the District of Columbia, praying Congress to adopt measures to encourage the cultivation of the Mulberry tree and the manufacture of silk in said District.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of the District of Columbia, respectfully show.—

That they have observed with much attention the efforts made in various parts of the United States to introduce and naturalize the culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of the silk-worm. Believing the subject to be of the highest importance, and well worthy the regard of the national legislature, your petitoners, after due inquiries, have ascertained the following facts:—

1. The red mulberry (morus rubra) is a native of the United States, and is found growing from Virginia to Louisiana—that the leaves of this tree are second only in the choice of the silk-worm for its food.

2. That the white mulberry, (morus alba,) the silk of which is most esteemed in China, one whose leaf is preferred by the worm to that of any other species of the tree, has not only been planted and grown within this District for many years, but, as is understood and believed, succeeds well much farther north.

3. That every known species of the tree appears to succeed equally well within the limits of this District, as various experiments by individuals have shown in and about the neighbourhood of this city.

4. That, according to the Chinese and French writers upon the culture of silk, rich soils are not the best adapted for the mulberry, the poorest lands being commonly appropriated to that object—though it is asserted by the former, that with them "the mulberry grows in every aspect, in every soil, and in every province of that empire."

5. That the climate of the District appears peculiarly adapted to the rearing of the worm—great heat and dryness being required during the raising—the high degree of temperature from May to October rendering artificial heat as used in China and some other countries, unnecessary. The life of the insect is so materially shortened by increased temperature of climate, that in Bengal twenty-one days serve to perfect its growth and labors, while in the north of China thirty-five days are necessary for the accomplishment of the same object.

In the year 1836 there were imported into the U. States silk goods to the amount of twenty-two millions eight hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and seventy seven dollars, a full proportion of which importation, in the ratio of its inhabitants, was consumed by the people of this District; and, inasmuch as the productions of the ten miles square are exceedingly limited, the payment for this article alone must, of course, operate as an undue and heavy drain upon its scanty resources. Your petitioners, through the aid of Congress, their *national* as well as *local legislature*, propose to remedy this evil, and at the same time to give a spur to a branch of industry which has long constituted an immense source of wealth to other countries, whose tributaries we, in fact, have been, for this valuable and beautiful production. Independent of the desire felt by the undersigned to promote the general and individual interests of the District by the silk culture within its limits, they consider it important in a national point of view, and that its establishment here will serve as a nucleus, whence, by a general expansion, it may spread over the whole Union. They believe that the fostering care of government is absolutely necessary, in the beginning of the silk culture, to give it a local habitation, and to crown it with success. Without the aid of goverument, the remuneration is too remote to induce the planting of the mulberry in sufficient numbers. Few, indeed, can be found who are willing, if able, to lay out of their investments three or four years: yet that is the shortest period in which the cultivator of silk can begin to avail himself of his past labors. Hence, in every country where the culture and manufacture of silk has been established, from China to Western Enrope, high inducements and brilliaut rewards have been held forth to lay the foundation of, or to extend and perfect the silk culture. Patents of nobility have been granted for that object, nurseries of trees were created and gratuitously distributed by government; but all the efforts of France proved ineffectual to promote the planting of the mulberry, to any great extent, until the reign of Henry IV., when a reward of three livres (about fifty-seven cents) was offered to the cultivator for every tree that should be found in a thriving condition three years after it had been planted. In a very few years thereafter, the mulberry was widely disseminated in France, and was particularly successful in the southern provinces. The wisdom of that measure is shown by the result. In 1824 France exported silks to the value of nineteen millions of dollars. The exportation since that time has been much increased. The importation from thence to the United States in 1836 amounted to seventeen millions nine hundred and forty thousand four huudred and fifteen dollars in value.

So great has been the desire of England to naturalize the culture of silk *at home*, that fifty pounds sterling have been given as a reward for the production of five pounds of reeled silk. Its failure can only be attributed to the unfitness of the climate, arising from excessive moisture. England manufactnres silk of foreign growth to the value of fourteen million pounds sterling—equal to sixty-two million dollars annually.

It is the earnest wish and prayer of your petitioners that this *branch of industry* may be located in the District of Columbia, with a view to its general expansion over the whole Union. It is therefore that they humbly request, as the most certain and effectual means, derived from the experience of other nations, that a bounty of —— cents per tree be offered by the government of the United States for each mulberry tree which shall be planted within the limits of the district, and found in a thriving condition two years after the planting; and farther, with a view to the encouragement of the raw material within the said district, that a farther bounty of —— dollars be granted for every pound of reeled or thrown silk over —— pounds, produced within the district, for a limited term of years.

If this petition receive the favourable consideration of Congress, the undersigned entertain not a doubt but that its immediate effect will be not only to clothe our neglected fields with mulberry plantations, give employment to the industrious poor, and employ the immense water power now running to waste, but to increase the value of the govenment lots, and, by the high example, to arrest the attention, and to stimulate the states to adopt similar laws within their respective jurisdictions.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound.

W. A. WEAVER,
H. M. MORFIT,
P. FORCE,
T. CARBERY,
G. WATTERSTON,
J. P. VAN NESS,
N. TOWSON.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

March.—The President in the chair. W. Romaine, and W. Bazalgette, were elected Graduates, and Jas. Pim an Associate.

"*On the Evaporation of Water in Steam Boilers, by Josiah Parkes.*—In the course of a series of experiments undertaken with the view of diminishing as much as possible the loss and the nuisance arising from the volumes of unconsumed smoke and soot which are emitted from the chimney, the author discovered that, for effecting this purpose, the air necessary to render the smoke combustible, must be given directly to the uninflamed gas, and not allowed to become vitiated by passing over inflamed fuel; and also, that it must be administered at the point of greatest heat, the temperature of incandescence, at least, being necessary for its inflammation. Under these circumstances the furnaces were reconstructed, and the air admitted at the bridge; and this alteration was attended with great success. The effect of different modes of firing being observed, it appeared that less smoke was emitted from less frequent than from more frequent firings; that somewhat more water was evaporated by the same weight of fuel; that fewer cinders, and less scoriæ were produced. Following out this principle, Mr. Parkes was led to work the engine with but two charges of coal per day; the furnace being loaded at first in the morning, as rapidly as keeping up the steam would permit, and then again at dinner-time. On this plan great economy was attained, which was increased still further by enlarging the furnaces so as to enable them to contain the entire fuel for the day's consumption. The result of these alterations was, that from 7 o'clock in the morning no smoke was visible; the dampers were kept very close down, and the steam did not vary one-eighth of an inch in height during many hours. At dinner-time the dampers were as closely shut as safety would permit, and as much water pumped into the boilers as the fireman knew by practice would be boiled, and allow the steam to rise to its point at the starting time. The author then describes in detail the method of firing, which he had been led to adopt, and which was attended with such beneficial results; and by pursuing which, he was enabled to evaporate more than 10 lb. of water, at a temperature of 212°, by 1 lb. of coal, whereas the mean of the ordinary system of firing is only 7½ lb. evaporated by 1 lb. of coal. The author observes, that in order to raise the steam with economy, the surface of water in the boiler ought not be less than 10 square feet per horse power; the usual allowance in Lancashire is 7½ square feet, and 5 feet by Messrs. Bolton and Watt. The surface exposed to heat in waggon-shaped boilers, is respectively about double the above, exclusive of any internal flue. The system above described was subsequently made the subject of a patent, and applied to more than 500 furnaces, but has fallen in a great measure into disuse, simply from the fact, that it depends on the fireman; and the master will not take the trouble of understanding it, in order to save a few coals.

Malleable Iron peculiarly adopted for railway purposes.—"The feature peculiar to this iron is, the omission of the refining process in its manufacture. The valuable properties of malleable iron being fibre and hardness, Mr. Mushet considers that these are but imperfectly secured by the present process. Iron, as at present generally manufactured, receives the fibre from repeated heatings and rollings; but fibre thus acquired, is obtained at the sacrifice of hardness. The fibre of malleable iron may be injured by over heating, by adding in the smelting furnace ores rendering the iron cold, short, or by the use ef cinders, which, when in excess, cause the fibre to crystallize and produce brittleness. Some irons, however, are so exceedingly fibrous, that they admit of a limited use of cinders without deterioration. By omitting the refining process, a greater mass of fibre can be produced than in any other manner; and this fibre, in consequence of the iron not being exposed to so severe a degree of decarbonization, is stiffer and harder than that acquired by repeated heatings and rollings. The iron used for railways should be from good grey mine pig-iron, as the source from which the hardest and strongest fibre in malleable iron is derived. The use of cinder-pig should be excluded, on the ground that the quantity and quality of the fibre is injured; and if in the state of grey iron, its fusibility is so much increased, as to occasion great waste in the puddling and subsequent re-heatings.

On the Construction of the Floating Bridge across the Hamoaze, between Torpoint, in Cornwall, and Devonport.—The width of the river, at the site of the bridge, is at high water 2,550 feet, and at low water 2110 feet. The greatest depth at high water is 96, and at low water 78 feet. The current runs nearly at the rate of three knots an hour; though during heavy land-floods and north-west winds it increases up to five knots an hour. The site lies directly at right angles to the line of current, and is so much exposed, that ships frequently drag their moorings. The bridge is a large, flat-bottomed vessel, of width nearly equal to its length, divided, in the direction of its length, into three divisions,—the middle one being appropriated to the machinery, and each of the side ones to carriages and traffic of all kinds. These side divisions, or decks, are raised from two feet to two feet six inches above the line of floatation, and by means of strong and commodious drawbridges hung at each end of the deck, carriages drive on and off, to and from the landing places, without any difficulty. The bridge is guided by two chains, which, passing through it over two cast-iron wheels, are laid across the river, and fastened to the opposite shores. The steam-engines are employed as the moving power, by turning a shaft, on each end of which there is a large cast-iron wheel whereon the guide-chains rest. The landing-places are simple inclined planes. To prevent the chains being so tight as to interrupt the free navigation of the estuary, or to endanger their breaking, instead of being fastened to the shores, their ends have heavy weights attached to them, in shafts of twenty feet deep and sixteen feet square, at the head of each landing-place, the weights being cast-iron boxes, loaded with five tons each. These weights rise and fall as the strain upon the chains become more or less, and prevents the tension ever exceeding the balance weights, which are considerably below the weight to which the chains have been proved. The length of the bridge, exclusive of the draw-bridges, is sixty-five feet, the width at midships forty-five feet, and at the ends thirty-eight inches. The draught of water, when the bridge is heavily laden with traffic, is somewhat less than two feet six inches. The seat of the bridge in the water, or rather the lines of floatation, are elliptical, and the sides curved vertically; the object of these forms being to relieve the bridge as much as possible from the effect of the current, and to prevent the sudden stoppage of a wave, and the consequent spray over the sides. The cylinders of the steam-engines are of nineteen inches diameter, with two feet six inches working stroke. They are common condensing beam-engines, working at a pressure of 3½ lb. on the inch. The time of crossing the river, is seven minutes at low water, and eight minutes at high.

The Land Surveyor's Calculator, by George Heald.—This instrument has been invented for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of long arithmetical calculations in surveying estates, since the results are given at once by the adaptation and inspection of the instrument as directed. The instrument consists of five concentric circles, whereof the four inner ones are on the outer edge of a card, moveable about a centre and the fifth or outer circle is fixed. The circumference of the first circle, that is, the outer and fixed circle, is divided into one thousand logarithmic portions, representing links. The second circle, or the first on the moveable card, is divided in a similar manner, the divisions being made in a contrary order to the divisions on the first circle. The third circle is divided to represent acres; the fourth to represent perches; and the fifth, or innermost circle, expresses the area, in acres, and perches. The author then describes the method of using the instrument for the solution of questions similar to the following: Having the diagonal and the two perpendiculars of a quadrilateral, or the base and perpendicular of a triangle, to determine the areas of the respective figures; the result being known at once on inspecting either the fourth or fifth circle, according as the area is greater or less than half an acre. This instrument may also be applied in computing square yards, in extracting square roots of numbers, and the ordinary operations of multiplication and division, in the same manner as on other logarithmic lines. The great advantage which the instrument possesses over the sliding-rule is its convenience and portability, combined with great accuracy and minuteness of the divisions. To obtain the same graduation as is here obtained on a circle of sixteen inches diameter, a rule, with its slide drawn, would be eight feet four inches.

The Canal Lifts on the Grand Western Canal, by James Green.—These lifts are not intended to supersede the use of locks in all cases, but in those in which a considerable ascent is to be overcome in a short distance, and in which the water is inadequate to the consumption of a common lock, or in which the funds are inadequate to the execution of the work on a scale adapted to such locks. These lifts are forty-six feet in height, consisting of two chambers, with a pier of masonry between them, similar to those of a common lock, and being of sufficient dimensions to admit a wooden cradle in each, in which the boat about to ascend floats. The cradle being on a level with the pond of the canal, a water-tight gate at the end of the cradle and of the pond of the canal, is raised up and leaves the communication betwixt the water in the canal and the cradle free, and the boat swims into or out of the cradle. The cradles are balanced by very strong chains running over three cast-iron wheels, and are so arranged that the water in the upper cradle is about two inches below the level of the water in the pond, the consequence of which is, that the upper cradle has a slight preponderance, just sufficient to set the machinery in motion; the weight of this additional water being generally about one ton; it may however be regulated at pleasure. The principle of action in always maintaining the equilibrium between the cradles, is the well known one, that a floating body displaces a volume of fluid equal to its own weight. The cradles when full of water, or when either or both of them contains a boat, will balance in any position; an additional weight of water in the descending cradle being necessary just to overcome the friction and the vis inertiæ of the machinery and cradles. It is obvious that the weight of the additional length of the suspending chains on the side of the cradle which is the lowest must be counterbalanced; this is effected by attaching to the under side of each cradle a chain of equal weight per foot with the suspending chains; and this, elongating under the ascending, and shortening under the descending cradle, removes the disparity in weight. The strength of materials is the great desideratum in machinery of this nature; and though the lifts here described are but forty-six feet, and the boats about eight tons, yet the same method is applicable to much greater heights and much heavier tonnage. The advantages of these lifts over common locks are great economy of construction and great saving of time and water, the time occupied in passing one boat up and another down this lift of forty-six feet being but three minutes, whereas in common locks to pass the same heights would occupy thirty minutes. Also the quantity of water consumed is about two tons for eight tons of cargo, whereas in common locks it is about three tons of water per ton of cargo.

Miscellany.

ORIENTAL BEAUTIES.

A DAMASCENE BEAUTY.—At Damascus, our author had an opportunity of taking a sketch of a Damascene lady in full costume, through the interference of Mrs. Farren, the lady of the British consul. At first she was very shy, standing against a corner of the divan, covering her face with her hands, but upon being told that the sketch could not be taken if she covered her face, she removed her hands, and, turning, away, burst into a loud laugh. She had a very white skin, large full black eyes, a very proud, haughty look, and kept kicking the marble pavement with her slipper, looking at us with a contemptuous curl of the lip, then at Mrs. Farren, and then again bursting into a loud laugh. She had beautiful teeth, and a fine bust, and was really a sweet little thing, but very pouting and very proud. Her dress, although not so splendid as Madame Boudin's, yet was more stylishly worn, and seemed a more correct costume. Round her head she wore a double row of zecchines, of Turkish gold coins, which were brought across the forehead closely strung together; a turban was placed on one side of her head, from under which her hair fell down in long tresses, intermixed with silk cords and beads. She had large, ample tresses, of a dark material, thickly figured, partially concealed by a robe cut into three portions, being slit open at either side and in front, trailing on the ground, and confined to the waist by a shawl. She had a scarlet jacket, embroidered both before and behind with black silk lace and gold; the sleeves fitted close round the arm, just above the elbow, but from under them descended a rich figured silk and cotton lappel, hanging down and displaying the arm from the elbow, enveloped in a transparent gauze shirt sleeve, and covered with bracelets; a light embroidered handkerchief, tied in a knot, forming part of the turban, fell in graceful folds on one side of her head. She had a necklace of gold coins, and her feet, enveloped in small embroidered slippers, were thrust into the kabkabs, or high black patten worn by the ladies inside the house when they walk off the rich soft carpets. The ends of the shawl round her waist, tied in a knot and edged with a pretty fringe, descended in folds nearly to her feet.

ARAB BEAUTY.—Among them was one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw, apparently about twenty years of age. She was of a dark complexion, eyes black as jet, the inside of her eyelids was blackened with kohle, her teeth were white as ivory, and her long hair fell down her neck and over her shoulders behind, long enough for her to sit down upon. She had large silver ear-rings, and a silver ring through her under lip, gently drawing it down, and displaying her fine teeth; through her hair was passed a silver arrow, confining her veil to the top of her head, which was thrown back negligently over her shoulders; she was habited in a long blue, loose shirt, open at the breast, her arms were covered with bracelets and amulets, a string of beads wound round her neck, her feet were bare, and two large rings were fastened round her ancles. She walked, as all the Arab women do, with a grace and beauty of carriage I never saw surpassed; nor in simplicity and elegance of appearance have I ever seen a fine lady of Europe, with her jewels and pearls, equal this plain and simple Arab girl.

MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE.—A medical man can scarcely have a greater misfortune in this country than to love the scientific pursuit of his profession, or to become a discoverer. Sir Charles Bell (than whom no one could more fairly judge) was in the habit of telling his pupils to beware how they let the public suppose that they were any thing but practitioners. "I believe," he says, "the philosophy and the practice of the profession to be necessary to each other, and both to the true respectability of the individual. Is it not strange that the prejudice of society should run against this association of objects, so natural and so just? But I have felt that it does; for on each occasion that has joined my name with science, it has been necessary to double my attention to practice.—*Medical Gazette.*

A LARGE TREE.—During the voyage of the Prince de JOINVILLE to Rio Janeiro, the Hercule, in passing Goree, took on board one of the enormous Baobab trees which border the shores of that island. This magnificent botanical specimen is to come to France, and will be peculiarly valuable as being the first of its kind submitted to the leisurely examination of French naturalists. Nothing short of the influence of the young Prince could have prevailed on the King of Dacer to allow the cutting down of one of these trees, which are considered sacred by the negro population of this part of Africa. More than 200 labourers were employed during a whole day in bringing it to the river, and its embarkment was ultimately accomplished without accident.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—Ladies, always delightful and not the least so in their undress, are apt to deprive themselves of some of their best morning beams by appearing with their hair in papers. We give notice that essayists, and of course, all people of taste, prefer a cap, if there must be anything; but hair a million times over. To see grapes in paper bags is bad enough, but the rich locks of a lady in paper, the roots of the hair twisted up like a drumer's, and the forehead staring bald instead of being gracefully tendrilled and shadowed!—it is a capital offence—a defiance to the love and admiration of the other sex—a provocation to a paper war; and we here accordingly declare the said war on paper not having any ladies at hand to carry it at once into their head quarters. We must allow at the same time that they are very shy of being seen in that condition, knowing well enough how much of their strength, like Sampson's, lies in that gifted ornament. We have known a whole parlor of them fluttered off, like a dove cote, at the sight of a friend coming up the garden.—*Leigh Hunt.*

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—A young gentleman of Kentucky, named Jones, was lately rescued from drowning, by the courage and presence of mind of a lady, a Mrs. Lee. The Lexington Intelligencer says:

"A few weeks since, we noticed the accidental drowning of four men in the Licking river, and the preservation of another, named Jones, by the heroic conduct of a Mrs. Lee, who plunged into the stream, and succeeded in rescuing him from the fate of his fellows. Mr. Jones, we learn, is a young man of fortune and accomplishments, and immediately after the event, he made inquiries respecting the preserver of his life, and ascertaining that she was a young widow, he offered his hand in marriage, which was accepted; and the parties were joined in wedlock the next Sunday—three days after their first meeting in the waters. Mrs. Lee, now Mrs. Jones, can congratulate herself upon having '*fished* for a husband' with the most entire success, and from the most laudable motives."

A CURIOSITY.—We were shown a beautiful specimen of the ingenuity of birds, a few days since, by Dr. Cook, of this borough. It was a bird's nest made entirely of silver wire, beautifully woven together. The nest was found on a sycamore tree, on the Codorus, by Dr. Francis Beard of York county. It was the nest of a hanging bird—and the material was probably obtained from a soldier's epaulette, which it had found.—West Chester Village Record.

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